The Bombay Gazette

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

No. 12,169 New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	Friday.
M. COROMANDEL	4496	800	I. Reeves	9th Dec.
L. ANCONA	3128	600	A. W. J. Webb	16th ,,
—NIZAM	2726	500	R. W. Haselwood	23rd ,,
L. MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	30th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
PESHAWAR	3900	600	W. A. Wheler	9th Dec.
BALLAARAT	4752	900	E. Ashdown	23rd ,,

Return Tickets are issued to all ports, for particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent P. & O. S.N. Company.

Bombay, Nov. 26, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.
First and second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates to Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th ,,	10th Feb.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Jan.	1st March
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Feb.	20th March.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.		To sail
BISAGNO	...	On the 17th Dec.
STURA	..	On the 7th Jan.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 2, 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY,



LIVERPOOL AND THE MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander.	To sail.
s.s. ARABIA	3544	480	Capt. Laird	3rd Dec.
s.s. VICTORIA	3557	480	Capt. J. Russel	17th Dec.

Passengers by s.s. Arabia and Victoria can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles).
Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.
For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, Dec. 2, 1887.

NOTICE.

THE S.S. EDEN HALL will SAIL for LIVERPOOL, with option to call at the MEDITERRANEAN Ports, on or about the 7th December.
She has good accommodation for a limited number of passengers.
For further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 10th Nov. 1887.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY OF CANTERBURY," 3,212 tons, Captain A. B. GRAY, will sail for LIVERPOOL on or about 28th December. This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins, Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th November 1887.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

Arrived by the *s.s. Mirzapore.*

A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF THE LATEST DESIGNS IN
CHRISTMAS GREETINGS
of the Present Season in England.

HAND-PAINTED CHRISTMAS STUDIES ON PORCELAIN.

PAINTINGS ON SATIN, PERFUMED.

COLOURED STUDIES ON VELVET.

ORNAMENTAL AUTOGRAPH CARDS.

ART GEM FRINGE CARDS.

Every Variety of Newest Designs in Christmas and New Year Cards at Price
Varying from Rs. 6 to Annas 2.

Also, a Large Assortment of
CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS STORY BOOKS.
ILLUSTRATED IN COLOURS.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
16, Esplanade, Fort, Bombay.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPILES of every description procured.
Terms and particulars upon application.
London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained [illegible]

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATTYWAR COAST.
S.S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 9th December 1887, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on MONDAY, 5th December, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Behrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S.S. "PATNA," 1,780 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 7th December, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.
THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on THURSDAY, the 29th December, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON VIA KURRACHEE.
S.S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on FRIDAY, 16th December, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, Dec. 2, 1887.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE LARGEST VINEYARD PROPRIETORS AND BEST SCOTCH AND IRISH DISTILLERS have for a period of nearly *THREE-QUARTERS OF A CENTURY* been represented by us. We quote MESS and CLUB rates *FIVE PER CENT.* LOWER than those of other Shippers, so obviating the necessity of DIRECT IMPORTATION. Our experience and ENORMOUS PURCHASES enable us to offer special advantages.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—

	Per case of 1 doz. Qts. Rs.	Per case of 2 doz. Pts. Rs.
SPARKLING HOCK	33	36
STILL HOCKS.—		
1 Laubenheimer	14	17
2 Deidesheimer	16	19
3 Geisenheimer	17	20
4 Rudesheimer	25	28
Moselblumchen	16	..
Graacher (Mosel)	18	..
CLARETS.—		
1 St. Julien	10	..
2 Pauillac Medoc	10	...
3 St. Julien Medoc	12	...
4 St. Christoly	...	13
5 St. Estephe	14	...
6 St. Emilion	15	...
7 St. Estephe (Old)	18	...

BEER.—
Pilsener, per case of 4 doz. Quarts, Rs. 22
,, ,, 8 doz. Pints ,, 31
TERMS—NETT CASH.
Apply to
BREUL & Co.,
Bombay, 28, Meadow Street.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra	Rs. 56 0	..
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	,, 55 0	..
Charles Heidsieck's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	,, 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	,, 60 0	,, 63 0

STILL HOCKS.
From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.
SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

Laubenheimer	,,	Rs. 15 0
Deidesheimer	Rs. 16 0	,, 19 0
Geisenheimer	,, 17 0	..
Niersteiner	,, 19 0	..
Liebfrauenmilch	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,,	..
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer	,,	,, 28 0
Marcobrunner	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Johannisberger	,, 35 0	..

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.
Sauterne Rs. 20 0

PORT WINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	..
Fine ,, ,,	,, 22 0	..
Very Superior ,,	,, 26 0	..
Most Superior Old Red Port	,, 42 0	..

CLARETS.
From MESSRS. H. & O. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Francs	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	,, 14 0	..
Les Canons	,, 16 0	18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	,, 18 0	..
Chateau Leoville	,, 19 0	—
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe	,, 21 0	—
Chateau Lafitte	,, 23 0	—
Chateau Mauvesin	,, 27 0	—
From MUNZER & FILS.		
Haut Canon	Rs. 15 0	—
Margaux Medoc	,, 17 0	—
Chateau Larose	,, 28 0	—
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14
Cru de Barreyre	,, 16 0	..
From J. ROEMER & SOHN, WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	..
Chateau Roemer	,, 16 0	..
From FRANZ SCARVASY.		
Carlowitz	Rs. 12 0	,, 14 0
From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.		
St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
,, Red Bar	,, 12 0	,, 14 0
Chateau Larose	,, 20 0	,, 22 0

BRANDY.

F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	,, 30 0
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	,, 35 0
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	,, 37 0

BURGUNDY.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.
Volnay Rs. 21 0

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky **	Rs. 24 8
,, ,, *	,, 22 8
Ben Cruachan's Blend *	,, 19 0

BEER.

	Per doz. qts.	Per doz. pt.
Bavarian Export Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. 3 8
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	,, 6 0	,, 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	,, 5 4	,, 3 4
Grimm's ,,	,, 5 0	..

ITALIAN WINES.

Vino Grignolino	15 0
Etna Rossa	11 0

SUNDRIES.

French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	..
Italian do.	,, 18 0	..
Finest Kummel	,, 30 0	..
Chartreuse, Yellow	,, 63 0	..
Swiss Cheese in tins (from lbs. 2½ to 3¼)	Rs. 0 11	per lb.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Rs.
Danish Butter, finest per 1 lb. tin	1 1
Italian Butter, finest, extra quality ½ lb. tin at	0 9
1 do.	1 0
2 do.	1 12

From BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin.
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Re. 1 8
Celery	...	0 10
French Beans	—	0 10
Young Peas	—	0 12
Young Carrots	—	0 10
Spinage in Water	...	0 10
Mushrooms	...	0 12
White Cabbage	...	0 12
Small Sausages	...	1 6
Smoked Sausages	...	1 6
Liver Sausages	...	1 4

TERMS—
Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart R.
Bombay, Dec. 2, 1887.

SIXES THERMOMETERS
REGISTERING MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM.

	Rs. as.
Boxwood Scale Black Japanned Metal case	6 8
Hand-painted Opal Scale Japanned case	10 0
BREWER'S THERMOMETERS.	
Silver Metalled Scale, Enamelled Tube, Japanned Metal case 8 in.	2 0
Do. do. do. 10 in.	2 8
Do. do. do. 12 in.	3 0
BOXWOOD THERMOMETERS.	
8 in. Enamelled Tubes	1 0
10 in. do do.	2 0
Spare Thermometers for Syke's Hydrometers.	6 8
CLINICAL THERMOMETERS.	
Constricted Stem Magnifying front Registering	7 0
Constricted Stem Registering	4 0

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

JUBILEE
COOKERY BOOK.
PRICE, Rs. 1-0-0.

CONTAINS Recipes for making favourite Indian Dishes, the directions being worded plainly and simply, so that the merest Novice in the Art of Cookery may prepare the dishes. Amongst many others will be found receipts for making 'Xmas Portuguese Sweets of all kinds, Mango Preserve, Guava Jelly and Cheese, Puddings of various sorts, different kinds of Hulwa, Tamarind Fish, Balchow, Mango Chutnies, Curries, &c., Apply to [illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JEWELLERY.

NEW STOCK OF FIRST-CLASS LONDON-MADE JEWELLERY.

LADIES' FITCHU BROOCHES—In Plain Gold, or Jewelled with Pearls, Diamonds, Rubies, Corals, Sapphires, etc., the latest fashions and designs.

	Rs. a.
Pearl and Diamond Scimitar	108 0
Two Crossed Swords, surmounted by a Crown, and Jewelled with Pearls, Ruby, Sapphire, and Diamonds	170 0
Fancy Pearl, Daisy Centre	80 0
Pearl and Coral Shield	50 0
Plain Gold Horseshoe and Whip	32 0
Do. do.	29 0
Plain Gold Bar, Etruscan Pattern	24 0
Pearl Handled Hatchet	45 0
Pearl and Diamond Bar	108 0
Plain Gold Horseshoe on two Bars	30 0
Plain Gold "Oar"	20 0
Pearl and Coral Bar	90 0
Pearl and Diamond Sword and Shield	44 0
Plain Gold Horseshoe Whip	20 0
Pearl Frog on Bar	40 0
Plain Gold Dagger Rs. 20 and	22 8
Pearl and Coral Bar Brooch Rs. 63 and	70 0
Plain Gold Anchor Brooch	20 0
Plain Gold Horseshoe and Forget-Me-Not Spray in Enamel	40 0
Three Pearl Horseshoes entwined	85 0
Three Plain Gold Horseshoes entwined	27 0
Plain Gold Horseshoe and Bit	36 0
Plain Gold and Platinum Horseshoe and Bit	45 0
Plain Gold "Good Luck" Bar Brooch	29 0
Plain Gold "Mizpah" Bar Brooch	29 0
Pearl Harp	58 0
Pearl Horseshoe	38 0
Two Pearl Hearts entwined	63 0
Pearl and Diamond Star (Brooch and Hair Pin)	108 0
Plain Gold Bar, ball ends	27 0
Plain Gold, two Arrows and Horseshoe	34 0
Gold Horseshoe	36 0
Diamond Crescent (Brooch and Hair Pin)	500 0
Double Row Pearl Horseshoe	80 0
Buttercup and Daisy with Pearls	54 0
Do. do. Pearls and Corals	44 0
Do. do. Plain and Gold	40 0
Sword Hilt Jewelled with Pearls	34 0
Plain Gold Horseshoe	11 0
Do. do.	16 0
Do. do.	17 0
Do. do.	36 0
Do. do.	40 0
Plain Gold Butter Cup, Daisy and Corn Brooch	100 0
Gold Sickle and Corn Brooch, Jewelled with Pearls	63 0
Plain Gold Horseshoe and "Good Luck" Brooches	27 0
Plain Gold "Horseshoe" Brooches or Flower-holders, complete with a Buttonhole of Flowers	25 0
Plain Gold "Sickle" Brooches or Flower-holders, complete with Buttonhole of Flowers	25 0
Pearl Daisy (Brooch or Hair Pin)	150 0
Diamond Horseshoe Brooch or Flowerholder, complete with Buttonhole of Flowers	250 0
ROUND PATTERN BROOCHES.	
Pearl Cluster, Star Centre	35 0
Single Pearl Centre	60 0
Do.	50 0
Pearl and Diamond, Star Centre	35 0
Do. do.	40 0
Do. do.	50 0
Do. do.	55 0
Pearl Cluster, Star Centre	40 0
Do. do.	45 0
Do. do.	50 0
Do. do.	54 0
Single Pearl centre	27 0
Gold and Diamond Spider in Oyster Shell	45 0
OVAL SHAPED BROOCHES.	
Single Stone, Diamond Centre	100 0
Do. do.	120 0
Plain Gold, Raised Ornamentation	54 0
Pearl Cluster, Star Centre	58 0
Pearl and Diamond Lappet	135 0
Single Stone, Diamond Centre	55 0
Do. do.	65 0
PEARL LACE AND RIBBON BROOCHES.	
Pearl Star	12 0
Do. Trefoil	7 8
Do. Star and Crescent	13 8
Do. Horseshoe	12 0
Do. Entwined Hearts	14 8

GOLD BANGLES,
GOLD BRACELETS,
GOLD NECKLETS,
GOLD ALBERTS,
GOLD LOCKETS,
GEM RINGS,
GOLD KEEPERS,
GOLD WEDDINGS,
&c., &c., &c.,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

DRESSING CASES.
MOST USEFUL.

XMAS PRESENTS for Gentlemen, suitable for DISTRICT, CAMP, SHIPBOARD, OR HOME USE.

The Stock comprises the following Specialities :—

No. 1.—Containing Hair, Tooth, and Nail Brushes, Comb, Soap Box, Razor, Razor Strop, Shaving Brush and Scissors, secured with Strap and Buckle, size about 8¼ by 3¾ by 2. Rs. 13.

No. 2.—Containing Hair, Tooth, and Nail Brushes, Comb, Soap Box, Razor, Razor Strop, Shaving Brush and Scissors, secured with Lock and Key, size about 8¼ by 3¾ by 2. Rs. 14.

No. 3.—Containing Hair, Tooth, and Nail Brushes, Comb, Soap Box, 2 Razors and Razor Strop, Shaving Brush, Scissors, Tweezers, Penknife, Nail Trimmer, and Mirror, secured by Lock and Key, size about 9 by 4½ by 2. Rs. 21.

No. 4.—Containing 2 Electro-plated Mounted Bottles, Hair, Tooth, and Nail Brushes, Shaving Brushes, Scissors, Stiletto, Button Hook, Nail Trimmer, Comb, Mirror, 2 Razors, Razor Strop, Tweezers, &c., secured with Lock and Key, size about 10 by 6¼ by 2¼. Rs. 35.

GENTS' DRESSING CASES, made in best quality Morocco Leather, fitted with Hair, Clothes, and Hat Brushes, Bottles, with best Electro-plated Mounts, Comb, Razor Strop, Razors, Mirror, Nail, Tooth, and Shaving Brushes, Soap and Toothbrush cases, &c., secured with Lock and Key, size about 8 by 8 by 5. Rs. 60.

GENTS' DRESSING CASES, made in best quality Leather, in Imitation Crocodile Hide, containing Bottles for Soap, Perfume, and Shaving, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Hat or Clothes Brush, Hair Brush and Comb, Mirror, Razor, Scissors, Nail File, Button Hook, &c., secured with Lock and Key, size about 11 by 7½ by 2½. Rs. 54.

GENTS' DRESSING CASES, in Dark Brown Grosgrained Morocco, containing Bottles for Soap, Perfume, and Shaving, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Hat or Clothes Brush, Hair Brush and Comb, Razor, Razor Strop, Scissors, Nail File, Tweezers, Button Hook, Blotting Book with Pen and Pencil, &c., secured with Lock and Key, size about 10 by 8 by 3. Rs. 54.

GENTS' DRESSING CASES in a variety of new designs, in Morocco and other Superior Leathers. From Rs. 31-8 to Rs. 65 each.

GENTS' DRESSING BAGS, in many new designs, fitted with Electro-plated or Solid Silver Mounts to Bottles, &c. From Rs. 90 to Rs. 500 each.

COURIER BAGS,
HAND OR BRIEF BAGS,
GLADSTONE BAGS, "Fitted,"
GLADSTONE BAGS, Empty.
TRAVELLING BAGS, &c., &c.
EVERY REQUISITE FOR TRAVELLERS.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SELTZOGENES

OF improved construction, protected by tinned wire for the production of Aërated Waters.

Three pint capacity	Five pint capacity
Rs. 12.	Rs. 16-8.

PACKETS CONTAINING ONE DOZEN
Charges for the above.

Three pint	Five pint
Rs. 2-12 per pkt.	Rs. 3-8 per pkt.

	Rs. a.
Pure Tartaric Acid in Crystals...Per lb. bottle	2 4
Pure Bicarbonate of Soda ,, 1½ lb. ,,	1 4
Boxwood Measures, to accurately measure Acid and Soda Powders.	1 0 and 1 4

FRUIT SYRUPS

Having the full flavour of the fresh fruit, and when mixed with aërated water made by the above machine, form delicious beverages for the Hot Season.

Raspberry Syrup	Lemon Syrup
Strawberry ,,	Pineapple ,,
Ginger ,,	Nectar ,,
Vanilla ,,	Tonic ,,

Per bottle 14 as. and Re. 1-8.
Rose's Lime Juice Cordial, per bot. Re. 1.
Montserrat Lime Juice, per bot. Re. 1 and 1-12.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged [illegible]

PHOTOGRAPHIC.

THIS important branch of the Company's Business receives great attention from the Management. The stock for selection is larger than that of any other House in India, and taking into consideration the quality of the Apparatus, Chemicals, &c., the Rates will be found very low. Special care is taken in the selection of Chemicals, those only of absolute purity being supplied.

CAMERAS.

For Plates.	6¼ by 4¾	8½ by 6½	10 by 8	12 by 10	15 by 12
Treacher's Square Long Focus Camera, Latest Pattern.	Rs. 175.	Rs. 225.	Rs. 260.	Rs. 320.	—
,, Square Bellows Body Camera	—	—	Rs. 154.	Rs. 210.	Rs. 260.
,, Portable Landscape Cameras	Rs. 115.	Rs. 140.	Rs. 200.	—	—
,, Improved Universal ,,	—	Rs. 150.	Rs. 170.	—	—

Complete Dry Plate Kit for out-door use.

Complete dry plate kit, 4¼ by 3¼.........Rs. 160 | Complete dry plate kit, 8½ by 6½.........Rs. 265
Do. do. 6½ by 4¾......... ,, 200 | Do. do. 10 by 8......... ,, 375

AMATEUR'S COMPLETE PHOTOGRAPHIC KIT.

The A. B. C. Set—comprising Camera with double dark slide Lens, Stand, Dry Plates, Lamps, Trays, Chemicals, &c. Packed in cardboard box.
For Plates 4¼ by 3¼.........Rs. 50. Printing set for same Rs. 25.
The Oxford Set—complete with Camera, two double dark slides Lens, Dry Plates, Lamps, Trays, Chemicals, &c.
For Plates 6½ by 4¾.........Rs. 110 Printing set for same Rs. 34,

THOMAS'S "PALL MALL"
EXTRA RAPID DRY PLATES.

The Company, having made special arrangements with the Manufacturers, are now enabled to quote at the following considerably Reduced Rates :—

	Cash Prices.		Cash Prices
4¼ × 3¼ per doz.	Rs. 1 4	9 × 7 per doz.	Rs. 6 0
5 × 4 ,,	,, 1 12	10 × 8 ,,	,, 7 4
6½ × 4¾ ,,	,, 2 8	12 × 10 ,,	,, 12 8
7¼ × 4½ ,,	,, 3 4	15 × 12 ,,	,, 20 0
8½ × 6½ ,,	,, 4 12		

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
OPERATIVE AND MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE BEST CHAMPAGNE.
POMMERY AND GRENO.

THE BEST LIQUEUR.
BENEDICTINE.

THE BEST WHISKY,
NAPIER JOHNSTONES
"SQUARE BOTTLE."

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
Retail of
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

ADEN.	CALCUTTA.	KURRACHEE.	RANGOON.
ALEXANDRIA.	COLOMBO.	LAHORE.	RIO DE JANEIRO.
BORDEAUX.	HIOGO.	LONDON.	SHANGHAI.
BUENOS AYRES.	HONGKONG.	MADRAS.	SIMLA.
	THURSDAY ISLE.	YOKOHAMA.	

NAPIER JOHNSTONE.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24 ; Single bottle, Rs. 2. Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

WE have a LARGE and MAGNIFICENT STOCK of SPLENDID NEW GOODS arriving every mail personally selected in London, Paris and Lyons, comprising every Novelty in Silks, Satins, Hats, and Millinery, present London and Continental Fashions.

Having a large staff of experienced Dress-makers and Milliners from first-class West End Houses, Ladies entrusting us with their orders can confidently rely on having them executed in the Latest Fashion of very Superior Workmanship and Perfect Fit, at the same time Moderate in Price.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,
DRESS-MAKERS, MILLINERS AND LADIES' HOSIERS,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
T. R. HS. THE DUKE & DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT
AND
H. H. THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD.

P. VUCCINO & CO.,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE
OPEN DAILY FROM 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Portraits of all sizes and descriptions executed in Oils and Water Colours by Competent Artists.

58, Meadows Street,	Regent House,
BOMBAY	SIMLA.

"SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED
WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PRESENTATION GOLD WATCHES.

GOLD hunting keyless, ¾ plate clock watch, with minute repeater and chronograph, case richly enamelled, dark blue, and set with beautiful white diamonds ... Rs. 3,700, 4,000, 6,000

Gold hunting keyless half chronometer minute repeater, with chronograph and minute recorder, gold ornamented blue dial, with white figures, interchangeable white dial and black figures, heavy gold cases, richly encrusted with faultless diamonds, on red or blue enamel, surrounded by a row of very fine white pearls, both back and front, a magnificent six pointed diamond star in the centre of the cover, and a beautifully hand-painted sporting medallion on the obverse ... Rs. 4,000

In addition to the above, a variety of very grand gold watches for presentation, the massive gold cases artistically enamelled or set with gems, and combining in various ways every refinement of complicated mechanism, clock minute, repeater, calendar, chronograph, 8 day movement, &c. &c.

ENAMELLED MINIATURE MEDALLION PORTRAITS

To be inserted in the domes of the above watches, exquisitely painted by our [illegible] good photograph with a careful memorandum of the coloring, cost from Rs. 150 [illegible]

OUR JUBILEE WATCH

The portrait of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress [illegible] priate and interesting heirloom in commemoration of the Jubilee [illegible] as well as a faithful and pleasing likeness, and we can [illegible] or any other of sufficient size.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
DIAMOND AND PEARL MERCHANTS,
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOS, BICYCLES, &c.,
OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER.

MRS. LAKE,

DRESSES.	DRESSES.
SATEEN AND ZEPHYR DRESSES.	CASHMIRE AND NUN'S VEILING.
Rs. 25, 30, 35 and upwards.	Rs. 40, 45, 50 and upwards.
INDIAN AND LACE MUSLINS.	SILKS AND SATIN DRESSES.
Rs. 40, 50, 60 and upwards,	Rs. 70, 80, 100 and upwards.
FLANNEL DRESSING GOWNS.	TULLE BALL DRESSES.
Rs. 25, 28, 30 and upwards.	Rs. 55, 65, 80 and upwards.

LADIES' PARIS HATS AND BONNETS, Rs. 15, 18, 20 AND UPWARDS.
CHILDREN'S TRIMMED HATS, Rs. 10, 12, 15 AND UPWARDS.
SAILOR HATS, Rs. 4, Rs. 6.
INFANTS' HOODS, Rs. 8, 10.
BLACK CREME AND WHITE PIECE LACE AND LACE FLOUNCING,
JET AND PEARL EMBROIDERED TABLIERS AND LACE,
OSTRICH FEATHERS, TIPS AND AIGRETTES,
FRENCH FLOWERS.

MRS. LAKE, MAISON DE MODES
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

HANDSOME PRESENTS.

MORENAS and Co. beg to call attention to the following List of articles suitable for presentation :—

GOLD JEWELLERY.

Diamond Bracelets.	Charms.	18ct. H. M. [illegible]
Diamond Rings.	Crosses.	Rubies.
Diamond Studs.	Stone Rings.	18ct. H. M. [illegible]
Diamond Scarf Pins.	Sleeve Links.	Diamonds.
Ruby Rings.	Eardrops and Wires, &c.	18ct. H. M. [illegible]
Scarf Pins.	18ct. H. M. Studs.	[illegible]
Brooches.	18ct. H. M. Lockets.	18ct. H. M. [illegible]
Earrings.	18ct. H. M. Lockets with Pearls.	18ct. H. M. Neck Chains.
Brooches and Earrings (in sets).		

SILVER JEWELLERY.

Sterling Brooches.	Sterling Rings.	Sterling Scent Bottles.
Sterling Brooches and Earrings.	Sterling Lockets.	Sterling Smelling Bottles.
Sterling Brooches, Earrings and Lockets (in sets).	Sterling Thimbles with Stone Tops.	Sterling Tooth Picks.
Sterling Bracelets.	Sterling Thimbles with Steel Tops.	Silver Rattles with Coral.
Sterling Bangles.	Sterling Pencil Cases.	Silver Fusee Cases.
Sterling Studs.		Silver Charms.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

Ice Pitchers on Stands.	Goblets.	Coffee Pots.
Ice Pitchers.	Child Sets (plain and engraved).	Pickle Castors.
Cruet Stands of 4 Bottles.	Waiters.	Paper Weights.
Cruet Stands of 5 Bottles.	Bread Dishes.	Ink Stands.
Butter Pots.	Flower Dishes.	Soap Boxes.
Cups.	Tea Pots.	

FANCY LEATHER AND PLUSH GOODS.

Albums.	Fancy Tobacco Boxes.	Photo Frames.
Albums (Musical).	Fitted Bags.	Photo Screens.
Binocular Glasses.	Glove and Handkerchief Boxes.	Pocket Leather Cases.
Blotting Books and Cases.	Glove Stretchers (Ivory).	Persian Combination Cases.
Cabinet Photo Frames.	Ivory Purses.	Purses.
Card Cases.	Ivory Powder Boxes.	Scrap Books.
Cigar and Cigarette Cases.	Jewel Cases.	Sets of Scissors.
Cigar and Cigarette Cases (with Memorandum).	Ladies' Carriage Bags.	Smokers' Companions.
Desk and Work Cases.	Ladies' Hand Bags.	Travelling Spirit Flasks.
Dressing Cases.	Perfume Cases with Scent Bottles.	Writing Cases and Desks.
Etui Cases.		Wallets with Companion.
		Writing Cases with Jewel Boxes.

MORENAS & COMPANY,
WINE, SPIRIT, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
15, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WATSON AND COMPANY
HAVE REMOVED FROM
ESPLANADE HOTEL
TO
1, CHURCH GATE STREET.

CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES.
NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.
IN
NUMEROUS VARIETIES.

ALL our various Departments have now been replenished with the most splendid selections of NEW and NOVEL GOODS.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

REGIMENTAL MESSES
AND CLUBS
SUPPLIED WITH THE CHOICEST PROVISIONS, BEERS, WINES,
ÆRATED WATERS, &c., &c.,
BY
PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO-MORROW'S ISSUE OF THE
KAISER-I-HIND
WILL CONTAIN
A PORTRAIT OF
SIR BHAGVATSINGHJI SAGRAMJI,
K.C.I.E., LL.D.,
THAKORE SAHEB OF GONDAL.

THE KAISER-I-HIND
is the ONLY Gujarati Journal of Literature, Politics, &c., having by far the Widest Circulation in India.

PROGRAMME OF CONCERT
TO BE HELD IN THE
TOWN HALL,
ON WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7th, at 9 p.m.,
In aid of BUILDING FUND of the
WESLEYAN MILITARY AND NAVAL CHURCH, COLABA.

PART I.

1. Overture — French Comedy — Keler Bela
BAND, EAST YORKSHIRE REGT.
2. Serenade — "Good night, good night, beloved." — Balfe
MR. DAVEY.
3. Duett — "Maying" — Alice Mary Smith
LADY MORLAND AND MR. DIXON.
4. Song — "Il Segretto" — Donizetti
MRS. ADAMS.
5. Song — "Leaving, yet living" — Marzials
MR. DIXON.
6. Pianoforte Solo — "Caprice in E." — Mendelsohn
MISS FLOWER.
7. Song — "The Bugler" — Pinsuti
MR. THELENBERG.

INTERVAL OF 10 MINUTES.

PART II.

1. Cornet Solo — "Sea Follies" — [W]aldteufel
BAND SERGT. DANE.
2. Song — "Esmeralda" — Leve
MRS. ADAMS.
3. Pianoforte Solo — "Les Etoiles Filantes" (Shooting Stars) — Tito Mattee
MISS FLOWER.
4. Cavatina — "Una Voce Poco Fa" — H. Barbieredi Saviglia
LADY MORLAND.
5. Song — "Still is the night" — Franz Abt
MR. THELENBERG.
6. Duett — "Oh ye voices gone" — Zila
LADY MORLAND AND MRS. ADAMS.
7. Selection — "Bohemian Girl" — Balfe
BAND, EAST YORKSHIRE REGT.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.
Tickets Rs. 4, 2, and 1.
Apply to
SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

SALE OF
FANCY AND PLAIN NEEDLEWORK
AND
EXHIBITION OF MRS. JARLEY'S (LIVING) WAX-WORKS,
In aid of the Building Fund of the Home for the Poor in Mazagon,
On FRIDAY and SATURDAY, December 9th and 10th,
AT THE TOWN HALL, FORT.

At the Sale there will be a large and varied selection of Fancy Articles, suitable for Christmas Presents, amongst which will be specially noticeable a beautiful

COLLECTION OF DOLLS, of all sizes, and prices.
All sorts of Needlework, China Glass Toys, Indian Ornaments, and Curiosities, and Warm and Useful Clothing for rich and for Poor.

Admission 8 As. Children under 12 and Servants, 4 As. Subscribers to the Home, Free.
Hours from 3 to 8 each day.
And on Saturday, December 10th, from 10 till 2, for Purdah Ladies only.
In addition to the other Stalls there will be a Flower Stall, a Refreshment Stall, a Book and Picture Stall.
Christmas Cards may be had at the Book Stall.
Special arrangements will be made to enable Purdah Ladies to visit the Bazaar on Saturday, December 10th, between 10 A.M. and 2 P.M.
All those assisting at the Bazaar will be distinguished by a tri coloured bow on the left breast.

PROGRAMME.

Friday, December 9th........Bazaar opens at 3 p. m.
Do. do. 9th........Mrs. JARLEY'S Wax-work begins at 6-30 p.m.
Saturday, do. 10th........Attendance of Purdah Ladies from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.
Do. do. 10th........Bazaar opens at 3 p.m.
Do. do. 10th........Mrs. JARLEY'S Wax-work, at 5-30 p. m.

E. PRIDGEON.

FOR SALE, a GINNING FACTORY containing 22 Platt's Gins, with DONKEY ENGINE and a HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINE of 24 H. P. and an excellent Boiler with Double Flues of 80 lbs pressure, a large Lathe and a Cast-iron Weighing Machine, &c., &c., complete and in working order, in Parpia in Kattyawar, near Dholera. For further particulars apply to, C. D. CAMBATTA, care of this paper.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on THURSDAY next, the 8th inst., at 11-30 a. m., by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General for the supply of STEAM COAL, ENGLISH, required for Poona, as per Schedule No. 25.
Forms of Tenders with further particulars can be obtained from the above Officer.
J. G. FAGAN, Lt.-Col.,
Offg. Comt. Storekeeper-General.
Comt. Storekeeper-Genl.'s Office, Bombay, December, 1887.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY,
In the Matter of SHRIRAM JAVER,
An adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the Petition of GOPALJI KULLIANJI, PURSHOTUM GOVINDJI and DHARAMSI DAMODHAR, carrying on business at Bombay under the name of THAKERSEY GOPALJI, the Petitioning Creditors of the abovenamed Shriram Javer verified by the declaration of the said Dharamsi Damodhar solemnly declared on the twenty-ninth day of November, instant, was filed in this Honorable Court on this day, and whereas the said Shriram Javer has been this day duly adjudged to have committed an Act of Insolvency under Section nine of the Act eleven and twelve, Victoria, chapter twenty-one. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvent Shriram Javer be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honorable Court and that the said Insolvent do within thirty days from the date hereof file a schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in schedule C. to the said Act annexed.—Dated this 30th day of November 1887.
C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.
Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 2nd day of December 1887.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

BROKEN CASTINGS.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at the Office, Victoria Terminus, up to One P. M., Gunfire, on MONDAY, the 19th instant.
Offers for the purchase of BROKEN CAST-IRON CHAIRS and BROKEN CAST-IRON POT SLEEPERS in quantities up to an aggregate of 500 tons of each for delivery during the ensuing 3 months.
Cash before delivery.
Tenders will not be entertained unless made on the Company's Form and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 10 per ton, up to a Maximum of Rs. 500.
The material is lying at Wari Bunder, Mazagon, and can be viewed on application to the Acting Wharf Superintendent, and forms of Tender obtained from the Undersigned.
The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.
ALFRED KING.,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 2nd December 1887.

POSTAL NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Postmaster-General, Bombay, up to the 20th December next, for the supply of COUNTRY SEALING WAX for the use of the Bombay General Post Office.
A sample of the Sealing Wax can be seen and any further information that may be required in the matter obtained on application at this Office.
Security for the sum of Rupees (250) two hundred and fifty will be required from the Contractor whose Tender is accepted, for the due performance of the Contract.
The Postmaster-General will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.
A. U. FANNSHAWE,
Postmaster-General.
Bombay Postmr.-Gl.'s Office, Dated 2nd December, 1887.

NOTICE is hereby given that NANABHOY MANOCKJEE KAPADIA, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, has contracted to sell :—
All that piece or parcel of Farzandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate on the northern side of Haines' Road, Byculla, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Fort, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under No. 46, containing by admeasurement 116½ square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the public road, on the west by the stable of Heeraji Ballojee Agree, on the North by the house of Nathoo Siniwar and on the South by a public passage and the property of the Khatan Makanji Mills.
All persons having any claim against the said property by way of inheritance, sale, gift, mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to the Undersigned in writing at their Office, No. 283-285-287, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as having been waived.—Dated this 2nd day of December 1887.
KRISHNANATH KIRTIKAR,
Secretary.
The Khatan Makanji Spinning and Weaving Company Limited, Purchasers.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 13th December 1887, up to 2 p.m., for the supply of the following articles during the year 1888-89.
Hay, Green Grass, Rice, Straw, Ooreed, Gram, Bran, Oilcakes, Matra and Salt for Municipal Bullocks, Heifers, Calves and Horses, from 1st March 1888 to 28th February 1889.
Hay and Rice Straw for Horned Cattle, Sheep and Goats at the Municipal Slaughter Houses at Bandora, from 1st April 1888 to 31st March 1889.
Printed forms of Tender and conditions of Contract, &c., can be obtained on payment of rupee (1) one for each form of Tender at the Office of the Health Officer.
A deposit of Rupees (2,000) Two-thousand must be paid separately into the Controller's Office at the time of lodging Tenders. Successful Tenderers must pay the full Stamp Duty on their Contracts, half the expenses of advertising and printing Contracts and such further deposits as, with the rupees (2,000) Two thousand deposited with the Tender will make up ten per cent. on the amount of the Contract.
Sealed samples of the various articles tendered for, with the exception of Hay, Straw and Green Grass, must accompany each Tender.
Tenders unaccompanied by samples will not be received.
Hay, Straw and Green Grass to be of the first quality.
The Grain supplied to the Health and Market Department is to be Ooreed for Bullocks and Gram and Bran for Horses.
The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
F. L. CHARLES,
Actg. Municipal Commr. for the City of Bombay.
Bombay Mnl. Commr's. Office, 2nd December 1887.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHEAP PASSAGES!!
TO PLYMOUTH OR LONDON!

MAC IVER'S well known s.s. "CHINA," 3,000 Tons, sailing 5 December. Surgeon and Stewardess. Reduced Fares 1st class. A few cabins left. Apply to Wm. WATSON & Co.,
28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

GRAND EVENING CONCERTS
AT THE
PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL,
MARINE STREET, FORT,
Commencing from SATURDAY, the 3rd instant,
From 8 to 12 p.m. daily, SUNDAYS excepted.

A DISTINGUISHED GERMAN COMPANY, of accomplished Vocal and Instrumental Artists, composed of SEVEN LADY and FIVE GENTLEMEN Performers, has been engaged, and the entertainment provided will be both high class and attractive.
Admission free to all except Private Soldiers
LIQUORS OF THE BEST QUALITY.
ARGI,
Manager.

COMING SOON.

CHIARINI'S GREAT CIRCUS
AND
MENAGERIE OF TRAINED ANIMALS.
Return to Bombay after Seven Years' Absence of the
MOST GIGANTIC AND MOST TREMENDOUS SHOW EVER BROUGHT TO INDIA.
Will Exhibit under Enormous Pavilions.
For particulars see future advertisement.
FRANK G. WILSON,
Advance Agent.

TO BE LET, a newly built BUNGALOW, on Parel Hill, near late Capt. Henry, Bungalow, commanding a most admirable view and entirely open to the Westerly Breeze, containing a Drawing, a Dining, and four Bed Rooms. Rent moderate. For particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st January next, FIRST, SECOND and THIRD FLOORS of the house in Hornby Row, now in the occupation of Messrs. E. Spinner and Co. Rent moderate. For particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen-Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.
Petition for Probate of the Will of GOKALDAS GOVINDJEE, late of Bombay, Hindoo, Deceased.
MULJEE GIGA, and PARSHOTAMDAS JAMNADAS, of Bombay, Hindoos, and MANCHERJEE MERWANJEE DADINA, of Bombay, Parsee, the Executors according to the tenor of the Will ....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS, claiming to have any Interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Probate.
Witness, Lyttelton Holyoake Bayley, Esq., Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 30th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, and in the Fifty-first year of our Reign.
J. W. ORR,
Registrar.
(The Seal of the High Court at Bombay)
L. N. BANAJEE,
The 30th day of November 1887.
Messrs. PESTONJEE & RUSTIM.
Petitioners' Attorneys.

BAZAAR.

ON TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY next, the 6th and 7th instant, there will be held in the Church Mission House, Girgaum, a sale of Children's Dresses, Fancy Work, &c., received from England. The sale will be in Aid of the Church Missionary Society's Girls' School, Girgaum.
The BAZAAR will be OPEN each day from 10 a.m., to 9 p.m.
Bombay, Dec. 2nd 1887.

GENUINE JOB CIGARETTE PAPER of JEAN BARDOU. To check the increasing sale of fraudulent imitations of JOB'S Cigarette Paper so highly appreciated by smokers, and to enable retail dealers to purchase the genuine article at wholesale prices, I have instituted a Depot of my Cigarette Papers at Messrs. S. NARAEN & Co., at Bombay.
JEAN BARDOU,
Original Manufacturer of JOB.
Sole Agent for India—L. H. RICHY, 66, Rue Lafayette, PARIS.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay.

F. MURAGLIA & Co.
MERCHANTS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND CONTRACTORS.
Apollo Bunder, Bombay.
IMPORTERS of Marble in blocks and slabs and every kind of marble work. Tiles of all description for entrance halls and verandahs, ornamental and glazed tiles for furniture, walls, baths and other materials for decoration.
Execute any work in sculpturing and decorating Branches.

BERIGNY & Co., CALCUTTA.
NO. 18—VETERINERY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moore's Veterinary Homoeopathy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Triturations, a Graduated Drenching Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Guttapercha, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 115.
BERIGNY & Co.

CARDS! CARDS!!
CHRISTMAS
AND
NEW YEAR CARDS.
AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK.
IN GREAT VARIETY.
From As. 2 to Rs. 6 each.
MORENAS & CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

CARDS! CARDS!!
NATIVE CHARACTERISTICS
NATIVE CHARACTERISTICS
Are worth sending to Home people as 'Xmas and New Year's presents.
MORENAS AND COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

HURJIMULL AND CO.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS AND SHAWL MERCHANTS,
HAVE always on hand a large and varied stocks of Gem, Gold and Silver Jewellery; a collection of old and rare Indian Coins; fine Colombo Stone Brooches; Diamond and other Precious Stones Jewellery; Startcut Gold Alberts and Necklets; Indian, Chinese and Japanese Curios, &c., &c., all the above suitable for 'Xmas and New Year's Presents. Jewellery made to order in any design, and patterns. Outstation Orders promptly executed. Price Lists free.
ADDRESS:—
RAMPART ROW, AND MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

OUR LADIES' POPULAR GOLD WATCH.
A VERY pretty little Watch, well finished, Jewelled movements, accurate and reliable.
GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.
Gold Crystal-faced Keyless .... Rs. 50
Gold Hunting Keyless .... „ 65
Gold Half-hunting Keyless .... „ 70
All uniformly priced. May be had in PLAIN, ENGINE-TURNED or ENGRAVED CASE.
MARCKS AND Co., Limited,
Opposite Clock Tower, BOMBAY. | Opposite Napier Hotel, POONA.

APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL,
BOMBAY.
SITUATED close to the Bunders and Sassoon Dock, where all Mail Passengers and Troops embark and disembark, thus avoiding the weary drive across the City, so trying to invalids after the sea voyage. It is within five minutes' drive of the Railway Terminis at Victoria and Colaba, and within five minutes' walk of the chief business houses in the Fort. It commands the finest Sea Views and Landscapes of any Hotel in Bombay, and is open on all sides to the Sea Breeze.
It is furnished throughout in first class style
WITH SEPARATE SUITES OF ROOMS FOR FAMILIES OR BACHELORS.
The Cuisine is under the supervision of an English Chef and is specially suited for Europeans.
CHARGES MODERATE.
For terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER,
APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL, BOMBAY.

THE WATERBURY
JUBILEE WORD
COMPETITION.

1st Prize ... ... Rs. 500
2nd „ ... ... „ 200
3rd „ ... ... „ 100
20 Prizes ... ... „ 10 each

Coupon entitling holder to compete for the above prizes, given with each watch sold before December 31st, 1887.
Prizes awarded and list published February 1st, 1888.
Full particulars will be supplied by
THE AGENT to the Company,
BOMBAY.

THE BATTLE OF THE WATCHES.

Watch buyers find it hard to discover which is the best of the many cheap watches offered for sale; each retailer declaring the watch he offers to be better than every other.

THE WATERBURY WATCH CO.,
Confident in the superiority of the Waterbury, and knowing it to be
THE CHEAPEST TIME-KEEPING WATCH IN THE WORLD,
Hereby issue to all dealers in cheap watches in India a
CHALLENGE
To run 1,000 to 10,000 WATERBURYS against a like number of any other make of Watches sold in India for Rs. 10 or less.
The loser or losers in the competition to forfeit the sum of Rs. 1,000 to an Indian Charity, to be mutually agreed upon.

SUGGESTED CONDITIONS OF THE COMPETITION.

1. The watches tested to be identically the same as advertised and to be sold for the sum stated.
2. An umpire to be appointed whose decision shall be final. Umpire to be a Solicitor, Notary Public, or Public Accountant.
3. The watches to be exhibited publicly in one of the three presidential towns and to be kept running six days or longer.
4. The watches to be set to time at beginning of competition, and wound once every day in the presence of the umpire, who shall daily remove from competition all watches which have stopped or varied more than five minutes from gun-fire time.
5. The make of watch having the greatest number of survivors at the end of the contest to be declared the winner.

Any other fair condition which may be suggested will be accepted by the Company.

THE WATERBURY
Rs. 8-8. Rs 8-8.
Is accurate,
Will regulate to a minute a month,
Is durable, Is reliable,
Is made entirely by machinery,
Is therefore uniform in quality,
And is easily and cheaply repaired.

Guaranteed for one year.

Repaired at any time for one rupee or less.

THE WATERBURY
Will last a lifetime, as all damaged parts are replaced when watches are repaired.
CHAINS FOR THE WATERBURY,
IN ALL PATTERNS.
Equal to Silver, Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 2.
Equal to Gold, will stand acid, Rs. 3.

THE WATERBURY
Rs. 8-8 Rs. 8-8
May be obtained of dealers throughout the country, of
Messrs. SOUNDY & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.
Or from the Sole Agent for India.
WATERBURY WATCH CO.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

LIST of ESTATES to which LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been GRANTED to the Administrator-General and of Estates which have come under his charge
ANNETTA GOLDSTEIN, late of Grant Road, Bombay.
GEORGE AUGUSTUS SHANNON, late a Carriage Examiner at Sukkur.
JOAO MATHIAS DE SOUZA, late of Goa, Portuguese Inhabitant.
REGINALD LLEWELLYN BENNISON CARTER, late Lieutenant in H. M.'s 28th Regiment Bombay Infantry.
VENAYEK JUGGONATH, late a Bookkeeper in the Audit Department of the G. I. P. Railway, Bombay.
Mrs. J. C. MITCHELL, late widow of Mr. John Clark Mitchell, of Messrs. J. Fleming and Co., Bombay.
Mrs. SARAH ANN GABB, late of Lanoli, European Inhabitant.
All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed Estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts, and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the Undersigned at his Office, within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the Estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.
L. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Administrator-General.
Admr-Genl.'s Office, High Court, Bombay 24th Nov. 1887.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
COCOANUT AND CASTOR OILS.
TENDERS are invited for the Supply of COCOANUT and CASTOR OILS, required by the Company for twelve months, commencing the first day of February, 1888.
Tenders, which must be on the Company's Forms, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, will be received by the Acting Agent, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m., Gunfire, on WEDNESDAY, December 14th, after which hour no Tender will be received.
Forms of Tender can be obtained and Samples seen upon application to the Undersigned.
The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 26th November, 1887.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.
HAVING for its objects—(a) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights" as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.
And (b) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.
Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.
JOHN FLEMING,
M. M. BHOWNAGGREE,
Hon. Secretaries.
3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

No. 29.

SEALED TENDERS in the form used in the Commissariat Department will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Madras, for the Supplies entered in the subjoined Schedule up to 1 o'clock on the 14th December, 1887, when the Tenders will be opened in presence of those interested who choose to attend.
Tender forms and particulars regarding the contract and the form of contract deed can be obtained on application to the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Madras. Tender to be superscribed "Tender for ——."

Article.	Probable Quantity.	Date of Delivery.	To Whom and Place.	Deposit to accompany Tenders.
Soap, country, bar, well made, for washing palliasses.	lb. 15,000	From 1st April 1888 to 31st March 1889, as may be required from time to time	To be delivered to the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Madras, free of all charges.	Rs. 75

1. Sample should accompany tender for soap.
2. Receipts will only be granted for the actual weight found after the quantities tendered have been kept in store for three months. Any loss in weight by dryage during that time will be at the risk of the contractor.
By order of the Commissary-General
B. GOMPERTZ, Major,
Commissariat Storekeeper-General.
Commissariat Storekeeper General's Office, Madras, 31st October 1887.

No. 30.

SEALED TENDERS in the form used in the Commissariat Department will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Madras, for the Supplies entered in the subjoined Schedule up to 1 o'clock on the 14th December 1887, when the Tenders will be opened in presence of those interested who choose to attend.
Tender forms and particulars regarding the contract and the form of contract deed can be obtained on application to the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Madras. Tender to be superscribed "Tender for ——."

Article.	Probable Quantity.	Date of Delivery.	To Whom and Place.	Deposit to accompany Tenders.
Cloth, cotton, of 39 inches in width, weighing 12 oz per yard, for making up barrack and hospital mattresses (as per sample).	yards 64,830	About half the quantity should be supplied between April and June 1888 and the other half as required up to 31st Mar. 1889.	To the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Madras.	Rs. 700

For stipulations see *Fort St. George Gazette* Supplement, dated 17th September 1886.
Pattern of the above article can be seen at the Commissariat Storekeeper-General's Office, Madras.
(By order of the Commissary-General.)
B. GOMPERTZ, Major,
Commissariat Storekeeper-General.
Commissariat Storekeeper-General's Office, Madras, 31st October, 1887.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000
EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.
HUMMUM STREET.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories, Colinderies, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.
HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.
HUMMUM STREET.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand. Can be seen at
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.
HUMMUM STREET.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!
MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.
F. FISCHER & Co.
HUMMUM STREET.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(GRAMME BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS).
THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.
OUR PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL DEFY COMPETITION.
F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.
HUMMUM STREET.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.
The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!
INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)
FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones, Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations. As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.
STOCKS ON HAND.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.
HUMMUM STREET.

GAS MACHINES.
For 150 to 250 lights.
Unprecedentedly Cheap. An opportunity for Rajahs Municipalities, &c.
F. FISCHER & Co.
HUMMUMSTREET.

CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT — PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.
WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies' Manufactures. Crystal Chandeliers Glass and China Ornamental and Tableware. Real and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. A Magnificent display. Dealer supplied at Fabrik Prices free of Commission.
F. FISCHER & CO.,
Agents for India.
HUMMUMSTREET.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.
Special price to introduce it largely.
QUARTS, case of 4 dozens......... Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS do, 8 do. ...... „ 2-12 „
F. FISCHER & CO.
HUMMUM STREET.

PRINTING INK.
THE Best and Cheapest in the Market, suitable for fine and rough work. Barrels of 50 lbs. Rs. 15. Barrels of 100 lbs. Rs. 14.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.
HUMMUM STREET.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.
PACKAGES for Messes, Clubs, Societies, Schools, Stores, Up-country Firms and Private Individuals cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.
SHIPPING Goods, Packages and Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when requested.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES

450 Bore Sporting, 9 Shots, best quality .... Rs. 140, plain quality Rs. 100.
500 „ Express, 5 Do. do. .... Rs. 150, do. do. Rs. 110.
500 „ „ Single Shot, Winchesters .... Rs. 65
Cartridges per 100 for 450 Rifles .... Rs. 11 | Reloading Tools, Per Set for 450 Rifles Rs. 17
„ „ 100 „ 500 .... „ 13 | „ „ „ „ 500 „ 22

Apply to
KING KING & CO., BOMBAY.

WHEN PURCHASING A WATCH

IT is necessary to remember the following THREE IMPORTANT CONDITIONS.

1.—That you obtain a reliable and serviceable timekeeper.
2.—That you obtain the best value for your money.
3.—That you deal with a house whose name is sufficient guarantee for strictly fair dealings.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
SPECIALLY RECOMMEND THE FOLLOWING FROM THE IMMENSE VARIETY OF WATCHES THEY KEEP ON HAND.

	Rs.
Their Original and everlasting Campaign Watch Keyless lever	35
Their "Popular" Keyless Watch	14
Their Silver Keyless Lever Watch	50
Their highest "Perfect" Gold Watch	240
Maximum Variation one minute per Month	
Their reliable Chrograph Watch	85
Their Lady's handsome Keyless, 18 ct. Gold Watch with finest works Crystal front...	90
Do. do. Hunting case	120
Do. do. Half-Hunting case	125

REPAIRS OF EVERY KIND EXECUTED BY SPECIALISTS.

BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road, Opposite Clock Tower.
POONA, 1, East Street, Opposite the Napier Hotel.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4; and the only trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act, 38 and 39 Vic. 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

It Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces
From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,
Whilst Pleasant to the Taste and Agreeable to the Stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action in the Organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element Phosphorous, "*the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself*;" and kindles afresh the Fire of Life from the Sole of the Foot to the Crown of the Head.
The unequalled Curative Properties of this Preparation has spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions. Restoring the fullest and most Vigorous Conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at very age, by nourishing, fertilising, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the human organization, thus ensuring a sound and permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed, so that all the duties of life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the verdict universal that in the world of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.
The very remarkable cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.
Full Printed Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
LABORATORY.
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N. W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from cheap, useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.

AGENTS—TREACHER & CO.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

WANTED, an ENGLISH GOVERNESS, must be of high qualifications. Good references indispensible. Application with copies of testimonials, &c., to be sent to
P. BYRAMJI,
2, Hornby Road. House Agent.

THREE desirable ROOMS on Top-floor of a House in Mody Bay with the use of Kitchen. Rent only Rs. 40. Apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.
THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.
The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.
INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.
Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.
Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.
Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.
The boards to be delivered to the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.
Special arrangements for long periods.
For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted through the Bank.
C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.
INTEREST ALLOWED,
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
For shorter periods at rates which can be ascertained on application.
All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
JOHN STIVEN,
Acting Agent.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD
It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend our *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society) 270 Regent St., London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address and Trade Mark (W, in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.
WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co. SOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

INSURANCES

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPAN[Y]
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.
Fire Premiums for 186[illegible] .... £[illegible]
„ 1885 .... £888,156
LIFE BRANCH.
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods, Adults, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,[illegible]
GROWTHS OF FUNDS.
[illegible]
THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Comp[any]
Hummum-street.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFIC[E]
PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invit[ed] to the following NEW and MOS[T] ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD [of] ASSURANCE under the
TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES
NOW issued by this Company, whi[ch] provides for a Payment to the Assur[ed] himself on attaining a specified age; or [he] can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, [for] the rest of life; or the Sum Assured [is] payable to his Representative at the previo[us] death of the Assured, thus comprising [in] one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT [of] an Endowment, a Pension payable duri[ng] life, or as a Family Provision payable [at] Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified a[ge]
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.
The undersigned having been Born on [the] ______ Day of ______ 18__
what would be the Annual Payment [to] secure Rs. ______ to be Paid w[hen] he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?
Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest [of] Life may be obtained at the latter age, if desired, in exchange for the above sum?
Name ______
Address ______
Occupation ______
______ 188
Full Particulars on Application, [and] Forms of Proposal for effecting Assura[nce] may be had from—
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Compan[y]
* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclus[ive of] Reserve F[und]
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	£ 1,8[illegible]
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,0[illegible]
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,0[illegible]
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL............	„ 6,0[illegible]
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL............	„ 7,5[illegible]
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,[illegible]
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,[illegible]
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL............	fl 3,[illegible]
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,[illegible]
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,[illegible]

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,[illegible]
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,0[illegible]
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,[illegible]
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL............	M6,[illegible]

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE [of the] above Companies apply to the UNDERSI[GNED] who can offer ALL FACILITIES and FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PR[OMPT]LY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Ag[ents].

SAMUEL FITZE & Co.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AN[D]
COMMISSION AGENTS,
70 AND 71, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHI[N]
LONDON, E. C.

THE BOMBAY GAZETT[E]
The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay G[azette]* are as follows :—
To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered f[ree]*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum.........	R[illegible]
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly.........	[illegible]
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	[illegible]
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	[illegible]

To SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum.........	Rs. 52	Per Annum.........	R[illegible]
Half-yearly.........	„ 28	Half-yearly.........	[illegible]
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly.........	[illegible]
Monthly.........	„ 6	Monthly	[illegible]

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rate[s].
SINGLE COPY......... As. 4.
Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS
Ten Lines and under—
First insertion .... Rs. [illegible]
Second do. .... [illegible]
Third do. .... [illegible]
Fourth and succeeding insertions .... [illegible]
line but no Advertisement counted as less than [ten] lines.
All Advertisements are charged according to the [space] occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of [which] make an inch.
LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion .... 8 As. per line
Second do. .... [illegible]
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In the Native Languages, double the above.
For Advertisements which are to be inserted f[or a con]siderable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RU[PEES]

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENT[S]
Advertisements of two or three lines relating t[o such] matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Sit[uations] Wanted, or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings, Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The [rates] for Advertisements belonging to any of these class[es are as] follows :—
Not exceeding three lines .... Re. 1
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BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITIO[N]
To SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum.........	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. [illegible]
Half-yearly.........	„ 6	Half-yearly	[illegible]
Quarterly.........	„ 3	Quarterly.........	[illegible]

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMA[RY]
Post Free.
Per Annum .... R[s.]
Half-yearly .... [illegible]
Quarterly .... [illegible]

BOMBAY GAZETTE
WEEKLY BUDGE[T]
Post Free.
Per Annum .... R[s.]
Half-yearly .... [illegible]
Quarterly .... [illegible]

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other [remit]tances should be made payable to the "Pro[prietor] of the *Bombay Gazette*."

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Mrs. Leavitt's Lecture, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 4-30 p.m.
Band, B. B. and C. I. R. Volunteers, Victoria Gardens, 5-30 p.m.
Drums and Fives, 2nd Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment at the Bandstad, 5-30 p.m.
Cook's Moonlight Excursion, 8-30 p.m.
Thearticals, Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Rialto (s), from Hull ; Bisagno (s), Hongkong ; Kilwa (s), Busrreh ; Byculla (s), Akyab ; and Ta Hongkong (ship), Bangkok.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Commilla (s), Coast and Karachi ; Wolsley (bark), Port Natal ; Verona (s), London, &c. ; and Nyanza (s), Zanzibar.

ST. NICHOLA'S CHURCH.—The Lord Bishop of Bombay will preach at St. Nichola's Church, Prince's Dock, at 7 p.m. on Sunday.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—The decrease in Goods Traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 12th November 1887 was 409,389 maunds.

THE REFORMATORY BOY.—Vithul Valjee the Reformatory boy who absconded from the Government Central Press on Wednesday, was arrested by the Police on Thursday and taken back.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE PRINCE'S DOCK.—The second and farewell entertainment by the crew of the s. s. China will be given on Saturday, 3rd December 1887. Doors open 7-30 p.m. to commence at 8 p.m.

COOK'S EXCURSION.—We would remind our readers that another moonlight excursion is to be made on board the s.s. Rajapuri this evening at 8.30. Special tram-cars will await the steamer's return.

TEMPERANCE LECTURES.—In the hall of the Framjee Cowasji Institute this evening the first of a series of Temprance lectures by Mrs. Leavit of Boston U.S.A. is to delivered. The Hon. K. T. Telang C.I.E., will preside.

A CANDIDATE FOR THE CORPORATION.—We learn that Dr. Edward T. Underwood, B. A., M. D., is a candidate for the vacancy in the Bombay Municipal Corporation caused by the death of Mr. Gokuldas Jugmohundas.

FIRE.—A fire broke out in the loft of an empty room on the 2nd floor of a house in Duncan road, belonging to Dewchund Mooljee on Thursday about midnight. Inspector Young, who was going his rounds at the time, hastened to the spot and, with the neighbours, speedily extinguished the flames, before any serious damage was done. The origin of the fire is unknown.

EXTENSIVE SMUGGLING OF OPIUM AT POONA.—Last Wednesday, at about 10 p.m., the Police at the Phadkia's Police station arrested one Laljee bin Harjee, a Bombay Bhatia, while he was conveying to the railway station for transmission to Bombay two tin boxes containing about 55 pounds of smuggled opium, valued at upwards of Rs. 1,000. The Police have sent the case before the City Magistrate.—*Deccan Herald*.

AN AUDACIOUS THEFT.—At the Police Court yesterday Inspector Dillon charged a Mahodedan named Innos Ebrahim with stealing a copper vessel. The accused picked up the vessel, which had been placed by a caste fellow under a pipe, and took it away. He was afterwards arrested while trying to sell the article. Pleading guilty to the charge he was sentenced to fourteen days with hard labour.

STEALING TEA.—Inspector Nolan yesterday charged an old offender named Mahomed Kinnoo before Mr. Ryan with the theft of several pounds of tea. The prisoner, who was known to the police, was arrested as he was selling the tea to a shop keeper. Inquiries being made, it was ascertained that the accused had stolen tea from a godown some days previously. On his pleading guilty to the charge the accused was sentenced to four months' hard labour.

RASH DRIVING OF TRAMCARS.—Mr. Ryan yesterday refused to grant a summons to a tramway Inspector who made a charge against a victoria driver of rash and negligent driving. His Worship observed that he knew from personal experience that the tram drivers were themselves in fault and often drove recklessly, and even furiously, with regard to the public traffic. His Worship thought that the laying of tram lines in certain streets in Bombay, such as Abdool Rahman Street and others, was an imposition on the public.

THE THAKORE SAHEB OF MORVI.—His Highness Shree Vaghaji Bahadur K. C. I. E., Thakore Saheb of Morvi who has been on a visit to England and America, is expected to arrive in Bombay on Monday next, by the mail steamer Peshwar. The following officials and leading merchants of the state have come to Bombay to receive His Highness—Mr. Mahadevbhoy, Chief Karbhari; Mr. Amerchandobhoy, Nayab Dewan; Mr. Darlabhji, Chief Judge; Mr. Vishwanath Shankarji, Police Commissioner, and Sheth Makanji Nathani and Bhimji Vijpal, leading merchants.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following programme of music will be played by the Band of the B. B. and C. I. R. Volunteers at the Victoria Gardens, this evening, at 5 o'clock :—

March	Jubilee	Smith.
Overture	Le Fidele Berger	Adolphe Adam.
Quadrille	Fun of the Fair	Williams.
Fantasia	Concord	Kitor Bust.
Waltz	Immer Heiterer	Strauss.
Polka Mazurka	Tiresina	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DRUMS AND FIFES AT THE ESPLANADE.—The following programme of music will be played by the Drums and Fifes, 2nd Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening at 5-30 p.m. :—

March	Duck foot Sue.
Schottische	Rainbow.
Polka	Excursion.
Troop	....
Bugle March	....
Hornpipe	....

CHIARINI'S CIRCUS.—Chiarini's Circus which was in Bombay in 1881 and has since made the round of the planet, is returning here from Peñnang and will open before Christmas. All the youth of this city will rejoice to hear that a brand new Mammoth Pavilion built in New York will canopy the most gigantic and tremendous show ever brought to Asia. There will be lions, with a lion king to beard them in their den, likewise tigers with a tiger king who will do ditto, emus, man eating crocodiles, educated dogs, forming a school undergoing technical instruction, and mighty bears weighing two thousand pounds English, presented to Mr. Chiarini by His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Japan. Besides the Japanese bears are Japanese players from the Theatre Royal Yokohama and horses ; only they don't figure in the play bills, they go, or to be accurate, they come, without saying.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.—We learn that the undermentioned twenty-nine gentlemen have been appointed by the Bombay Presidency Association to be the deligates for the presidency to the sittings of the National Congress :—Messrs. Golubdas Bhaidas Vakil ; Bomanji Pherozeshah ; R. M. Sayani ; Mathuradas Lillardhar ; Jamshetji Ardashir Wadia ; Kaji Mahomed Ismail Chilmai ; Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya ; Rupsing Mathuradas Lowji ; Ghanasham Nilkanth ; Dayabhai Judaram ; Fazulbhai Vishram ; Jamshetji Curshetji Jamshetji ; Dr. Sadashiv Vaman Kane ; Kiwar Shri Samatsingji. Messrs K. M. Shroff ; G. R. Kesloskar Javerilal N. Yajnik ; Gordhandas Khatoo Mackanji ; Gordhandas Goculdas Tejpal ; Tookaram Talija, Nansee Lukhmidas ; Daji Abaji Khare ; Dhurumsey Sunderdas ; Vendrawandas Purshottamdas ; Shantaram Vithal ; S. V. Dhurandhar ; The Hon. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, The Hon. K. T. Telang, C. I. E. and Mr. Dinshaw Edulji Wacha.

ROBBING CHILDREN OF THEIR ORNAMENTS.—The son of a weaver named Hajee Deen Mahomed, residing on the Duncan Road, aged about 4 years, strayed away from his parents' house on Thursday. Subsequently the child was found crying in Coombarwarra street by an acquaintance, who took it home, when two silver janklets and a pair of silver wristlets were found missing from its person—Gunnoo Bhajoe *alias* Hurry Gunnoo was yesterday charged before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee with stealing a gold neck ornament and two gold beads valued Rs. 6-8 from the person of a child of Parbuttie woman, aged 18 months, on the night of the 30th ultimo. The accused was a relative of the prosecutrix and had no fixed place of residence. On the night in question he went to her house at Worlee and slept there for the night, leaving early on the following morning. The complainant on missing the ornaments from the person of the child suspected the accused, and reported the matter to the Police, who arrested the man. He made a statement ; and the ornaments were recovered from a Marwarree shroff at Bholeshwar to whom he had sold them for Rs. 2-11. The accused on pleading guilty to the charge, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 3.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

For Consent Decree.

102-86—Payne G. and S.—Luxmibai vs. Hirbai and another—Little, S., F. and N.

132-86—Hore, C. and B.—Luxmibai vs, Hirbai and another—Little, S., F. and N.

Long Cause.

248-87—Thakurdas D. and C.—Lalji Kutchra and others vs. Dhurrumsey Kara and another—Little, S., F. and N. Part heard.

TRUSSES, Bandages, Ladies' Belts, etc., of improved patterns and superior qualities.—PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT MAZAGON.

THE Most Rev. Dr. G. Porter, S.J., the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Bombay, presented the prizes last Thursday evening to the successful pupils of St. Mary's College. In connection with this annual distribution of awards there was a musical entertainment given in which the College band and choir and several boys took part. As usual there was a large audience, comprising friends and patrons to the College and the relatives and friends of the boys. The lads showed in every way that the care and trouble which had been taken over their instructions were not without good result. The programme contained eleven items and opened with the overture "Sargino" by the band, under the leadership of the Rev. Father Waldmann. The boys, who barely averaged twelve years of age, and numbered twenty-three in all, gave a capital performance. The same remarks would serve to describe the College choir's rendition of the "Village Choristers," their young voices sounding well in the vast school compound in which the audience was accommodated. A well played bugle solo by Master G. Boland, from Mendelsohn's "Song Without Words" followed, and another solo by Master Richard Keating was also well received. Both the boys playing very correctly with just expression, elicited much applause. There were other songs and duets, all more or less well rendered, and the entertainment concluded with a scene entitled the "Village Boys' Holidays," in which Master Sayegh Rezouk took the principal part.

The entertainment over, the Rev. Father Fischer, S.J., Rector of the College, read the following report, after which his Grace distributed the awards. These consisted mostly of handsomely bound and useful books :—

We close the year, that has just ended, with 460 scholars on the rolls, against 457 in 1886. Of these 182 are boarders and 278 day-scholars. Since the new building, joining the two school-houses, has been completed, the accommodation for the day scholars is such as to leave scarcely anything further to be desired. The school-house is a two-storied building. 260 by 30 feet, with 13 spacious class-rooms and a dining room for the day-scholars.

This new building has also enabled us to provide the younger boys with a new airy study-room, accommodating 80 boys, and thus to supply a want which has been felt for many years. In addition to the boarders' library, another has been started for day-scholars, which contains already more than 400 volumes. Though the country-house in Khandalla has for several years past proved a boon to our boarders during their vacation, yet the absence of a solid floor was a great discomfort and inconvenience. A pavement of blue stone has been commenced and will be completed before the next May holidays. The cost will amount to about Rs. 5,000 ; but as our object is to make the boys' stay at Khandalla really beneficial, we think the money well spent.

While thus doing everything that is conducive to health and tend to promote the progress in their studies, we venture to impress upon parents the expediency of being punctual in the payment of the fees.

We take this opportunity to express our grateful acknowledgments to Government to whose liberal aid we are indebted for the carrying out of these and the sundry other improvements made within the last few years. In compliance with the regulations of the Educational Department, we have this year completed the entire separation of our European school from the English teaching school. The former has 235, the latter 225 scholars. Of the 16 boys composing the matriculation class, which, in accordance with an announcement in our last report, was re-introduced at the beginning of this year, 12 were sent up to the recent Entrance Examination. In connection with the above, a handsome set of scientific apparatus has been imported from Europe.

An idea of the efficiency of the school may be gathered from the following statements :—Both schools are provided each with its own separate staff of teachers. These consist of fourteen members of the Society of Jesus, assisted by five lay teachers. It is but just to mention, that the latter have devoted themselves to their work with a zeal and an energy truly praiseworthy. The grants earned by results at the last three Government examinations were—for the year 1882, Rs. 4,000 ; for 1884, Rs. 5,030 and for the year 1886. Rs. 6,030. (Rs. 3,667+2,379.) The percentage of pupils, who passed *under all heads* in the last examination, was 75 for the European and 88 for the English-teaching school. The percentage of passes in the several branches was 92 for each department. The grant attainable for the European Div. was Rs. 3,952, and the grant obtained amounted to Rs. 3,667 ; while the grant attainable for the Engl.-teach.-Div. was Rs. 2,620, the grant obtained reached Rs. 2,379. The number of Boarders from beyond the limits of the Bombay Presidency amounts to more than fifty.

The health of the children has, throughout the year under report, as for many years past been excellent. This is the best proof of the good sanitary arrangements of the Institution and of the care with which the boys are looked after by our zealous medical attendant, Dr. L. P. do Rosario. The results of the drawing class have been very satisfactory. Of the progress in music we trust the recent concert will have given ample proof. Whatever the public verdict may be, we cannot omit in this connection the name of the Rev. G. Waldmann, S. J., the director, to whose untiring zeal and perseverance is due whatever success may have attended the efforts of the boys. In conclusion, we avail ourselves of this opportunity to tender our sincerest thanks to our friends and benefactors, who, by their kindly assistance, have enabled us to carry on the work of educating so large a number of boys entrusted to our care.

The following is a list of the prize-winners :—Prizes for good conduct, A—Boarders, I. Division, Francis Vaz ; II. Division, Samuel Kennedy ; III. Division, Daniel Collins. B.—Day-scholars, Frank Baptista.

VII. Class.—General Proficiency.—Prize not Awarded.
Catechism.—Prize, Augustin Carvalho.
English Composition.—Prize, Jeremiah Pereira.
English Grammar.—Prize not awarded.
Latin.—Prize, Augustus Gomes.
Arithmetic and Algebra.—Prize not awarded.
Euclid.—Prize, Augustin Carvalho.
History and Geography.—Prize, Augustus Gomes.
Science.—Prize, Augustus Gomes.
Prize "Honoris Causa."—Camillo Monteiro.

VI. Class.—General Proficiency.—Prize, James Donaghue
Catechism.—Prize, James Donaghue.
English Composition.—Prize, James Donaghue.
English Grammar.—Prize, James Donaghue.
Latin.—Prize not awarded.
Arithmetic and Algebra.—Prize, Manning Pereira.
Euclid.—Prize, George Boland.
History and Geography.—Prize, James Donaghue.
Prize "Honoris Causa."—Luis Gonsalves.

V. Class, A. Division.—General Proficiency.—Prize, Daniel Desmond.
Catechism.—Prize, Daniel Desmond.
English Composition.—Prize, Daniel Desmond.
English Grammar.—Prize, James Seery.
Latin.—Prize, James Seery.
Arithmetic and Algebra.—Prize, Daniel Desmond.
History and Geography.—Prize, Samuel Kennedy.
Prize "Honoris Causa."—Josiah D'Souza.

V. Class, B. Division.—General Proficiency.—Prize, Dominic D'Souza.
Catechism—Prize, Alfred Cordeiro.
English Composition.—Prize, Dominic D'Souza.
English Grammar—Prize, Dominic D'Souza.
Latin.—Prize, Paul Pereira.
Arithmetic and Algebra—Prize, Joseph Francis D'Costa.
History and Geography.—Prize, Dominic D'Souza.
Prizes, "Honoris Causa."—Peter Pereira and Joseph Dantes.

IV. Class, A Division.—General Proficiency, Prize, Raphael Abraham.
Catechism and Bible History.—Prize, Raphael Abraham.
English Composition.—Prize, William Gallwitz.
English Grammar.—Prize, Raphael Abraham.
Latin.—Prize, Raphael, Abraham.
Arithmetic.—Prize, Joseph Rodgers.
History and Geography.—Prize, Raphael Abraham,
Prizes "Honoris Causa."—Anthony Gonsalves and Alfred Richards.

IV. Class, B. Division.—General Proficiency—Prize, John Mascarenhas.
Catechism.—Prize, Hector de Souza.
English Composition.—Prize not awarded.
English Grammar.—Prize, Joseph Lobo.
Latin.—Prize, Anthony de Souza.
Arithmetic.—Prize, Lucas de Lima.
Writing.—Francis X. Lopes.
History and Geography, Prize—Lucas de Lima.
Prizes "Honoris Causa,"—James Fernandes, Joseph Rodrigues, Charles Lobo and Martin Fernandes.

Prizes for Music.—Vocal and Instrumental.—Robert Keating, William Jackson, James Tobin, George Boland, John C. Dias, Charles Power and Francis Raffin.

Prizes for Drawing.—Augustus Gomes, Walter Kelly and James Donaghue.

ACTION ON A BLANK BOND.

YESTERDAY at the Small Cause Court before Khan Bahadoor Cursetji Manockji, Acting third Judge, Suda Vaja and others, a firm of Marwarree money lenders sought to recover from Jugaldas Kessindas the sum of Rs 301, being the amount due on a promissory note alleged to have been passed by the defendant to the plaintiffs.

Mr. Cawajee B Setna appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. G. S. Manker for the defendant.

Mr. Manker on behalf of the defence pleaded insolvency and stated that the note sued upon was a blank note passed by his client to one Mote Bhuggu a Marwarree, but that it was made payable to the present plaintiffs. The defendant at the time of filing his schedule had inserted the amount of this note in the schedule and had obtained his discharge from the Insolvency Court last year and he therefore was not liable to pay this claim. In October last this suit was heard before the Acting Fourth Judge and a decree was passed in favour of the plaintiffs. Against this judgment the defendant obtained an order from the Full Court setting aside the decree of the lower Court and ordering a re-trial of the case. The Full Court directed that Moti Bhuggu should attend the Court to be examined. The case accordingly again came on for hearing yesterday, when Moti Bherggu was called upon to produce the note for Rs. 301. Be failed to put in his appearance. His Honour therefore passed judgment for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed with a stay of all proceedings.

VISITORS TO POONA will find every House and Table Requirement at the Poona Establishment of PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Corporation, which had been adjourned on a previous occasion, for the want of a quorum, was held on Thursday, Captain Sir Henry Morland presiding. The following members were present :—Dr. Blaney, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, G. Cotton, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Damodar Tapidas, P. C. DeSouza, Dosabhai Framji, J. R. Duxbury, Eknath Raghunath Narayan Khote, E. R. Freeborn, A. M. Gubbay, Jamshedjee Palonjee Kapadia, Jehanghir Cowasjee Jehanghir, Kavasji Dady Limji, Major Martin, Colonel Merewether, Messrs. Muncherjee Nowrowjee Banajee, Naoroji Beiramji Suntook, Lieut.-Col. Portman, Messrs. Purshotumdas Munguldas Nuthubhoy, Raghunath Narayan Khote, Captain Selby, Messrs. Shivji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandass Vurjeevandass the Hon. Vishvanath Narayen Mandlik and Dr. Waters.

PAYMENT FOR WATER-METERS.

In accordance with the Town Council's resolution, the Corporation sanctioned, on the motion of Col. Merewether, the payment, as an advance, of Rs.17,000 from surplus cash balance, to meet the cost of 155 water-meters of sizes and meter fittings to be purchased from Messrs. Guest and Chrimes, at a cost not exceeding the above sum. The meters and meter fittings were to be debited to the water work stock, and their value to be adjusted as they were sold to the public.

EXTENSION OF THE ERSKINE ROAD MARKETS.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee moved that as recommended by the Town Council the Corporation should sanction (1) application being made to Government by the Acting Municipal Commissioner for the taking up, under the Land Acquisition Act, of the following plots of ground, required for the extension of the Erskine Road Markets :—

Names of Owners.	Approximate Valuation of Houses.	LAND. Area.	Approximate Value.	Total Value of both land and buildings.
	Rs.	sqr. yds.	Rs.	Rs.
Mr. Chabildas Lulloobhoy	5,522	477·14	1,26,020	1,31,542
Dr. Antone DeSilva	5,046	153·33	31,280	36,326
Mr. Mahomed Cassam	2,827	...	..	2,827
Mr. Balkrishna Bapuji	2,008	...	..	2,008
Do. do.	700	..	...	700
Owner of Mosque	...	426·21	40,838	40,838
				2,14,241
Add—Estimated Cost of Market Construction				87,934
Total				3,02,175

(2) the extension of the markets at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,02,175 to the debit of Loan Account, and (3) the payment of advances on this account from available balances, such advances to be hereafter adjusted to the debit of Loan Account.

Mr. Dosabhai Framji, in moving the resolution, said that he knew the Corporation were in favor of building new markets, whenever necessary, and of the improvement and extension of the existing ones, if required. He would not therefore enter upon the question at length. But he considered it necessary to explain how the question had now come up before the Corporation and read a letter addressed by the Municipal Commissioner to the Town Council which fully explained the subject. The letter was as follows :—

Under the advice of the Solicitors I have the honour to ask the Town Council to recommend the Corporation to sanction at once the taking up of the land between the two portions of the Nal Bazar (Erskine Road Market) This work is entered in the Draft Budget, and if passed, would, in ordinary course, be taken up in the course of 1888-89. But Mr. Chabildas, the owner of about half of the land, has sent in building plans showing an intention to build a larger building on the site of his present chawls. Mr. Chabildas is, of course, aware of the proposal to include his ground within the area of the Municipal Market, and I cannot look upon this scheme of his in any other light than that of a device to increase the price to be demanded for his land. Still, as I am advised by the Municipal Solicitors that we cannot stop him from building so long as he fulfils such requirements as we can legally enforce, it becomes necessary to take early action in the direction of acquiring the land, otherwise the Municipality may be put to the perfectly needless expense of paying compensation for the new building Mr. Chabildas may erect, which, moreover, will have to be pulled down before the market extension can be taken in hand. Any delay now will be productive of great harm to the interests of the Municipality, and I therefore strongly urge the Town Council to recommend the Corporation to authorize me to apply at once to Government to acquire, by the Land Acquisition Act, the properties necessary for the extension of the market. The plan and estimates for the extension are ready.

I append a table showing the number of square yards of land required from Mr. Chabildas and other owners and the estimated cost of acquiring it.—I have, &c., F. L. CHARLES, Acting Municipal Commissioner.

The extension now proposed was anticipated by Mr. Crawford himself who had originally built these markets. If the Municipality had then designed and completed the markets with a due regard to the future requirements, it would not have cost them so much then as it would do now, for the value of land had since then vastly increased. The Null Markets, as now existing, cost them one lakh and fifty six thousand rupees, but the extension will now cost Rs. 3,02,175. The immediate sanction of the Corporation was very necessary, as Mr. Chabildas, the owner of the greater part of the land proposed to be purchased had sent in an application for building a chawl on his land, and the Municipality ought at once to enter into negociations for acquiring the same for the extension of the existing markets. They knew how active Mr. Chabildas was. Some years ago he "outwitted" the Municipality by building a chawl in one night,—(hear, hear)—and whenever they had anything to do with Mr. Chabildas they had to keep themselves wide-awake. Mr. Dosabhoy concluded after making a few remarks on the desirability of having all the markets in their own hands.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee seconded the motion.

Dr. Blaney hoped the proposal would meet the hearty approval of the Corporation.

The Acting Commissioner observed that the net profit of the Erskine Road Markets amounted at present to about Rs. 22,000 ; and even supposing that the new 181 stalls which it was proposed to build brought in no revenue whatever, the present surplus income which they derive from the market would be sufficient to meet the whole cost.

Mr. Duxbury thought the money spent upon extending the market would be a good investment.

The proposition was then carried unanimously.

SALE OF DEAD STOCK ARTICLES.

On the motion of Mr. Dosabhoy Framji, the Corporation sanctioned the sale by auction or private negociations, as may be found most desirable, of dead stock articles of the Engineer's Department of the book value of Rs. 1,24,296.

THE ADULTERATION OF GHEE.

The Corporation next discussed the Town Council's resolution forwarding for adoption a draft Bill for the prevention of the adulteration of ghee, and the amendment of the provisions of the Municipal Acts relating to the adulteration and the exposure for sale of other articles of food, and recommending that Government be asked to pass the Bill as a separate Act, to be embodied hereafter in the General Municipal Act.

Captain Selby moved that the Chairman should inform Government that in the opinion of the Corporation, it was desirable to pass an Act to prevent the sale of adulterated articles of food, especially to prevent the adulteration of ghee.

The proposition having been seconded by Mr. R. N. Khote was carried unanimously.

Captain Selby then proceeded to suggest certain amendments in the Bill, saying that he had taken professional advice on the subject. All the amendments he proposed were adopted, the principal one among them being the omission of section 244 B :—"No proceedings shall be instituted under section 244 or section 244A, except with the permission of the Commissioner granted under the advice of the Health Officer for the time being." Captain Selby understood that the object of this section was to prevent any understrapper, if he might say so, in the Municipality bringing an action on his own account, as if it had proceeded from the Municipality. If, however, the section were allowed to stand, it would prevent the public from moving in the matter themselves.

Dr. Blaney supported the amendment. If there was any necessity, he said, for an Act with reference to ghee from a sanitary point of view, there was ten times greater necessity for an Act to protect the public of Bombay from the flour that was sold in this city.

The Acting Commissioner said he had noticed instances up-country of prosecutions being conducted by individuals simply for the gratification of private spite. If the section were allowed to stand its practical effect would be that no case would be allowed to go before the Court without a careful analysis of the article being made either by the Health Officer or by such analyst, as might be appointed from time to time.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji thought it would be a great mistake to eliminate the section from the Bill, as was proposed by Captain Selby.

The amendment, on being put to the vote, was carried.

On the motion of Major Martin, it was resolved that section 244 F. of the draft Bill he amended and passed as follows :—

Any article of food or any utensil or vessel seized under Section 244D, shall be taken before a Presidency Magistrate, and if it shall appear to such Magistrate that any such article of food is diseased, unsound, or unwholesome, or unfit for food, he shall cause the same to be destroyed or disposed of at the charge of the person in whose possession it was at the time of its seizure, in such manner as to prevent the same being again exposed for sale or used for food ; and if it should appear that any utensil or vessel is of such kind or such state as to render any article prepared, manufactured or contained therein unwholesome or unfit for food, he shall cause the same to be destroyed, disposed of, or repaired, as may be necessary, at the expense of the person in whose possession it was at the time of its seizure."

WATER SUPPLY TO THE MINT.

The Corporation were recommended by the Town Council to sanction an arrangement proposed by the Acting Municipal Commissioner, for the free supply, from the 1st November 1887, of ten lakhs gallons of water yearly to the Mint compound tank. In 1868 a correspondence had taken place with the Mint Master, who stated that since the construction of the Fort sewer, water in the Mint tank had drained off through the sewer ; and the Municipal Commissioner at the time, Mr. Crawford, had agreed to supply from the Vehar main any deficiency of water in the tank. This arrangement was continued till now, notwithstanding the repeated efforts of the Municipal Commissioner to stop the supply. The arrangement which was eventually come to between the Municipality and the mint was approved of by the Town Council, who now recommended the Corporation to sanction it.

The sanction asked for was granted, on the motion of Col. Merewether.

The Corporation then adjourned

TRANSPARENT PANORAMA SALOON.

A COLLECTION of panoramic transparencies is now being exhibited in a *shamianah* opposite the Victoria Terminus, which is well worth a visit and will afford a pleasant half-hour's recreation after a hard day's work. The collection embraces a variety of interesting scenes. There are views of London and of Paris, which present a striking contrast in the most prominent general features of two of the greatest cities of the world. A ship tossed up and down in a severe cyclone, with lights displayed on the mast and at stem and stern, attracts particular attention, as does a shipwreck, with some of the passengers clinging to the sides of the vessel, some in boats lowered for their safety, while others are struggling in the water for some means of saving their lives. An explosion on board the Magenta steamer furnishes a ghastly scene. The Niagara water-falls may be seen in their terrible sublimity. A view of St. Peter's Church at Rome, illuminated, is a grand sight. There is a view of the lower regions with all their attendant horrors which Dante's imagination may have pictured in his visit to "Inferno"—with sinners lying on their bare backs devoured by flames and gnawed by dragons and serpents with demons flying about in all directions with long spears in their hands to chastise disobedience of their commands, while at a distance sits Satan with a crown on his head, surrounded by his councillors, and enjoys the scene of suffering and excruciation. The collection contains views of palaces, public gardens, &c.

WESLEGAN METHODISM IN BOMBAY.

A CONCERT, the programme of which is advertised in another column, is to be given in the Town Hall on Wednesday evening next in aid of the building fund of the Weslyan Military and Naval Church at Colaba The programme is one of great promise, comprising as it will contributions from Lady Morland, Mrs Adams, Miss Flower, Messrs. J. H. Davey, R. C. Dixon and Thelenberg, and the Band of the East Yorkshire Regiment.

The cause of Wesleyanism in Bombay is now making rapid progress, and such zealous efforts are being made by its leading members that even those who do not belong to the sect are thus rendering it assistance. The work commenced in February last, when the Rev, G. W. Clutterbuck was appointed Chaplain, and is being temporarily carried on in a hired building on Colaba causeway, where the men of the Wesleyan Church of H. M.'s Army and Navy (when in harbour) are marched. In addition to the Military and Nava. work the nucleus of a strong civil church has been gathered. A Sunday School, Band of Hope, monthly Temperance Concerts which have proved so highly successful, and the Colaba High School which promises to become the School of the neighbourhood, have been established Curiously, though the most influential of nonconformist churche in England, the Wesleyan Church had no practical holding in the entire presidency before February of this year, but since then Chapel, have been erected and opened at Byculla and Igatpuri and a fourth place of worship at Parel, up to the present involving an outlay of some Rs. 10,000, much of which is still required, and side by side with the object before us a strenuous effort is being made to reduce the adverse balance this year. Similar departments of Church works are in operation at these other places as at Colaba. Education seems a prominent feature of the work, Day-Schools having been opened at Colaba and Parel and it is in contemplation to open a good Boarding School.

The New Church, if we may so call it, has already attracted a considerable amount of support, including their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reay. A Bazaar is to be held in the Town Hall, which Lady Reay has graciously consented to open.

THE TALAVIAS RIOT IN BROACH.

TRIAL OF THE "MATA."

MR. JUSTICE BIRDWOOD and Mr. Justice Parson heard on appeal at the High Court yesterday in the case of the Empress *vs.* Motigar *alias* Mata from a decision of Mr. A. Steward, Joint Sessions Judge of Broach, discharging the accused. Government appealed against the order of discharge, and pending the appeal, the accused was arrested at Ahmedabad and kept in jail. Rao Sheb V. N. Mandlik appeared for the Crown ; and Mr. Nagindas Tulseydas, under instructions from Government, for the accused, who was too poor to obtain professional assistance.

At a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Broach in September last, the accused, a mendicant, was indicted as follows :—That he and others, more than five in number, who were convicted in November 1885, were members of an unlawful assembly, and being armed with deadly weapons, committed riot, the common object being to overawe by criminal force the Collector and other public servants, stationed at Broach, in the exercise of their lawful powers ; to rob the Government treasury and to commit other offences ; that he and the others, whilst committing the riot, committed murder by causing the death of Mr. W. B. Prescott, Police Superintendent, and of Ramjankhan Lalkhan, Police Constable, &c. The Sessions Judge, in charging the assessors who assisted him in the trial, said the preliminary question was whether the accused in Court was the "Mata," for until this point was proved, it was unnecessary to consider the evidence relating to the charges preferred against the accused. There were eight witnesses, two of whom were police constables, who said that the accused was the man who came to Dora in October 1885, and who afterwards moved from thence to Broach with Kala Vanarsi, and who stated what occurred after the arrival of the accused in Broach. The Sessions Judge analysed the evidence at great length, but did not consider it satisfactory. An important witness stated that the Mata had a scar on the right fore-arm on the back just above the wrist ; but the witness, after taking hold of the accused's right arm, did not find the mark. There were circumstances about the accused's identification which militated against its being genuine. The two police witnesses stated that the accused was not the Mata, and this statement appeared to the Session Judge to be entitled to more weight, as it was clearly against their interest to have made it. The assessors had pronounced against the identification ; and the Sessions Judge agreed with them, remarking that, in a case of life and death, the identification must be proved completely and satisfactorily ; no reasonable doubt should be left on the mind of the Court ; and he was bound to state that he was in no way satisfied with the evidence as to identification. The statement made by a witness for the prosecution that the accused pointed his bow and arrow at the Collector's bungalow was not corroborated ; and the Sessions Judge did not credit another statement to the effect that the accused shot an arrow which hit Mr. Prescott in the forehead. The statement that the Mata, having dipped his finger in Mr. Prescott's blood, made a mark with it on his own forehead was also uncorroborated and the Sessions Judge looked on it with great suspicion. Equally uncorroborated were the allegations as to what the Mata did at the bank and the railway arches. The Session Judge, concurring with assessors, found that the accused had not committed the offences charged against him ; and accordingly ordered him to be acquitted and discharged.

Government appealed from the above decision on the grounds that the Sessions Judge had proceeded in a wrong theory in appreciating the evidence of Kala Vanarsi and other important witnesses ; that he should have examined Mr. Lee-Warner and Dr. Salaman on the question of identification, if necessary, before finally deciding on that issue, &c,

Mr. Justice Birdwood, in disposing of the appeal, said that in a case like this the Court should not interfere unless the judgment of the Lower Court was patently wrong. On the whole, their Lordships were of opinion that the judgment is this case was correct. The Sessions Judge ought not to have referred to the police diaries. His judgment, however, was not based on the police diaries, but on the general evidence. There was the preliminary point raised by the Government Pleader that important evidence was not taken by the Sessions Judge ; but he was overruled on that point. The appeal by Government was, therefore, dismissed.

M. VICTOR DE LESSEPS announces that the Panama Canal will be pierced, and even opened for traffic, very long before the proverbial Calends of Greece. The information is nearly as welcome to students of the history of words as to persons engaged in commerce. This may not seem quite obvious at first sight, but the truth is that M. de Lesseps's letter throws light not only on the future of the Canal but on the new word "canaliser." Among the many rumours about the affair of decorations in Paris, one announces that the discussion is to be "canalise," or "canalised." How do you "canalise" a discussion ? Merely by postponing it, say some amateurs, as M. de Lesseps postpones the date of opening his great new canal. This would be deriving a word, by analogy, from a mere temporary accident, or even from an erroneous rumour about M. de Lesseps's intentions. Is it not more probable that "canaliser" means to deepen and direct the course of an inquiry, so that public indignation or excitement may not waste itself like a mountain torrent, but be usefully turned into a proper channel ? The controversy awaits decision, but there can be no doubt as to the decision which will be preferred by the great engineer.

A MAGISTRATE ON RAILWAY REGULATIONS.

TYABALLY CURRIMBHOY yesterday again appeared before Mr. Crawley Boevey, at the Fort Police Court, to answer a summons charging him with making a false declaration of goods. His worship, in discharging the defendant, said :—

Tyabally Currimbhoy is charged with contravening sections 15 and 29 of Act IV of 1879 by wilfully making a false declaration of goods consigned for transport to the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company. The facts of the case are of a very simple character and are practically undisputed. The main point for decision is whether the declaration made by Tyabally was a false declaration wilfully made within the meaning of the sections quoted ? That the declaration made was false is clear, but Tyabally denies that he made it wilfully or with any intention to deceive, or to cause any loss to the railway company. Tyabally is a servant of the witness Ebramjee, who is a carrier and whose regular business it is to consign goods for transport by rail. In that capacity he has no knowledge and no means of knowing the contents of any package that he consigns. He accepts the declarations of the owners, and gives those declarations to the servants of the company. The question for decision is whether a carrier's servant is liable under section 29 of the Railway Act for wilfully making a false declaration, if he should under these circumstances make to the servants of the company a declaration that is found to be false ? In fact, Mr. Burder has argued for the railway company that a declaration false in fact, if made without due care and attention, must be deemed to have been wilfully made within the meaning of section 29 of Act IV. of 1879. Any other construction would, he thinks, practically make the law on the subject of false declaration a dead letter. On the other hand, it was urged for the defence that the term "wilfully" is not defined, and that it is probably equivalent to "intentionally." It was also urged that the case was covered by section 79 in the chapter of "general exceptions" of the Penal Code, and that the accused honestly believed himself to be justified in furnishing declarations on the faith of memoranda supplied by the owners, and could not be held personally responsible for the failures or default of any third person. I think that the term "wilfully" for the purposes of section 29 of the Railway Act must be read as substantially equivalent to "intentionally" and to convict a person under this section he must, in my opinion, be shown to have intended to deceive or cause loss to the railway company. If this view is correct, it will, I think, necessarily follow that the present prosecution must fail because there is no evidence that the accused intended to deceive or cause loss. In fact, it is perfectly clear that he made the declaration in the ordinary course on the faith of *memoranda* which he had *bona fide* received from the owner of the goods. By section 15 of the Railway Act the "owner" or "person having the care of any property" is bound on demand to deliver an exact account in writing of the quantity and description of the property. Tyabally, the carrier's servant, was it is said a person having the care of property, and he was legally bound to deliver an exact account of the contents. But it is clear that the only person who is in a position to know the contents of packages is the owner or his servant who packed them, and if the railway company for their own convenience and for the general promotion of business allow carriers and other middlemen to consign goods to their servants, they cannot reasonably expect these persons to do what is physically impossible, *i.e.* to give an exact account of goods which they have never seen and have no means of ascertaining for themselves. The plain meaning of section 15 appears to be that the owners or their servants shall be bound, on demand, to give an exact description of goods, and the railway company can apparently easily protect themselves from false declarations by simply requiring that carriers and middlemen shall furnish with the goods the written declarations of the owners or their authorised agents. This is, I believe, the practice of the great agency houses in Bombay and elsewhere, and the responsibility imposed by law must, in my opinion, be strictly limited to the persons who are in a position to know the exact nature of the contents of packages. For the reasons assigned I discharge the accused.

THE MAHOMEDAN-HINDU AFFRAY.

THE *Englishman* gives the following particulars of the affray on board the s. s. Loodiana on the 27 Oct. :—

A case is now pending before the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta, which possesses some peculiar features. The alleged facts are as follows ; and the defendants are two of the native tindals and a donkey engine man of the S. S. Loodiana. On the 27th of October last this vessel was at Calicut, and a number of Mahomedan deck coolies were engaged in receiving some cargo. These men asked for a place to cook their food in. It may be stated that the deck crew, were Hindus, and the engine-room crew were Mahomedans. These two sets of men had a quarrel as to whose galley should be used by the coolies taken on board for the purpose of cooking, and the result was a free fight, some of the Mahomedans arming themselves with heavy wooden clubs with which they struck the serang, cutting his head open, and leaving for dead one of the deck khalassis named Manga Kangi. This row took place at 7 p. m., and it was only quelled by the Commander and officers dispersing the assailants. The serang's wound was dressed, but the khalassi, though insensible, was found not to have received any apparent injury, and he was removed to the forecastle. At 3 a. m. the vessel left Calicut, and at 6 a. m. arrived at Badyguri. No medical aid was obtainable here, so a message was wired to Tellichery, asking the Resident Medical Officer there to meet the ship on her arrival at that port. On arrival there at 1 p. m. the doctor duly came on board, and examined the lascar, but could not definitely pronounce whether the man was fatally injured or not as there were no signs of any blows, or anything else to indicate what the man was suffering from. The doctor, however, advised the Commander to remove the man to the Tellichery Hospital. This was done by the fourth officer under the Commander's orders. The brother-in-law of the injured man followed him to the hospital but at 4 p. m. the fourth officer returned to the vessel, and informed the Captain that the injured man had died there. At 8 p. m. that same night the Captain left for Bombay, the brother-in-law of the deceased having remained behind and informed the authorities at Tellichery of the occurrences before the man was admitted to hospital, and charged the two defendants with having beaten the man. On the morning of the 31st of October the Loodiana arrived at Bombay, and there the officer on the Water Police Hulk was informed of what had taken place. Two police officers were sent on board who enquired into the case and removed in custody five of the crew. These men were taken to the hulk, but were sent back to the steamer that same afternoon. On the following day the Commander was asked how long he would stay in port, and replied that his stay would extend over five or six days. In the meantime the Bombay Police had been informed by telegraph of the death of the deceased at Tellichery. The steamer left Bombay on the 5th of November, and during her stay in port no restriction was placed on any of the crew leaving the vessel, nor were the Commander or his officers instructed what to do in case any of them attempted to do so. After leaving Bombay the steamer touched at Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, and other coast ports, and on the 21st of November reached Rangoon. She left Rangoon the following day, and arrived at Calcutta on the 23rd. Here the defendants were taken into custody by the Calcutta River Police on the information of the brother-in-law of the deceased. The case is now pending, and in the hands of the Government Prosecutor.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

Mr A Bridges, Karachi.
a Mr A Bachelder, Karachi.
a Mrs Collingwood, Karachi.
a Miss Collingwood, Karachi.
a Col Cunningham, Karachi.
a Mrs E Shewan, Poona.
a Col and Mrs R Campbell, Jeypore.
a Miss M Campbell, Jeypore.
a Mr H Spence.
a Lieut T Moore, 3rd Ben Cav, Cannanore.
a Mr Alb. Tissandier, Calcutta.
a Mr and Mrs Demy, Poona.
Mr H Coggan, Poona.
a Mr S Owen, Poona.
Mr and Mrs J Stuart-Swallow.
a Mr G A Lye.
Mr and Mrs Baines, C S, Mahableshwar.
Mrs E Henrey, Mahableshwar.
a Mr J Kendall, Java.
Col and Mrs Havelock, Akola.
a Capt W Grey, England.
a Rev and Mrs F C Hill, England.
a Mr and Mrs Johnson, England.
a Mr and Mrs Blathwayt, England.
a Col and Mrs Rickett, Hoshingabad.
a Mr W Glenny, M C S, Chittoor, (Madras).
Mr Anderson Clarke, Taylor's Hotel.
Mr and Mrs Tait, Baroda.
Rev F Crowther, Secunderabad.
Mr E Burroughs.
Col S Penny, R A, Bombay.
Mr C H Candy, Bombay.
Mr M Schwer, Bombay.
Rev J Gumperts, Secunderabad.
Mr G Hardeck, Bombay.
Lieut A Eustace, Bombay.
Mr C H St Boggs, Bombay.
Mr E Bachrach, Bombay.
Mr A Conley, Bombay.
Mr D Rae, Lahore.
Mr T Bland, Bombay.
Mr W Fernie, Bombay.
Mr R Webb, Bombay.
Mr N Cresswell, Bombay.
Mr Orner, Bombay.
a Mr Marshall, Bombay.
Mrs Vera Thompson, Bombay.
Mr J Hayn, Bombay.
a Hon and Mrs H Shepherd, England.
a Col Spring, R A.
Mr Bichler, Bombay.
a Col and Mrs Lowis.

Residents left during the week mark (*a*) thus.

THE returns of the trade by land of British India with foreign countries for the first four months of the current financial year aggregated Rs. 4,58,20,978, as against Rs. 4,56,39,010. This slight difference is accounted for by a decrease in the value of exports, and an increase in the value of imports. There was, however, a considerable change in the trade with the different countries, the imports from Lus Bela, Kashmir, Kabul, Upper Burma, Karenne, Zimme, and Siam all showing a good increase, while those from Bajour, Nepal, Sikkim, and Hill Tippera showed a considerable decrease. On the export side the largest increase was in the trade with Kabul, Ladakh, Tibet, Nepal, Upper Burma, and Karenne, while that with Khilat, Kandahar, Trans-frontier-by-rail, Sewestan, Kabul, Tirah, Sikkim, and Siam showed a decrease.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SECOND SUNDAY IN ADVENT, DECEMBER 4.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral) Agutter in G.—Hymns 53, 323 and 324.
10-30 a.m.—Litany with plain Celebration and Sermon by the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis.
4-45 p.m.—Children's Service Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. F. N. Hill.—Hymns 243 and 398.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Garrett in F.
Anthem.—" Lord for Thy tender mercies' sake."—Farrant.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 4-45 p.m.
7-15 a.m.—Thursday—Usual Celebration.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION, (ESPLANADE) FOR HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion with Sermon.—Hymns 47, 268 and 325.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 52, 217 and 53.
The evening offertory for Missions.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion.—Hymns 521, 70 and 386.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 71, 58 and 156.

Wednesday, December 7.

6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

Colaba, Causeway.
11 a.m.—Mr. H. A. Geyer.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Mr. W. Lane.
Byculla, next to Victoria Gardens.
11 a.m.—Mr. John Staples.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Rev. G. W. Clutterbuck.
Parel, Elphinstone Road.
9 a.m.—Mr. John Staples.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Mr. W. S. Shaw.
Cordial invitation to all.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist, (Choral and Sermon).
5 p.m.—Children's Service, (Choral and Sermon).
6 p.m.—Evensong (Children's) Service and Sermon.
Alms for the Poona Mission S. S. J. E.
Daily.—Matins and Eucharist, 6-30 a.m., and Evensong, at 8 p.m.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Matin and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Anthem—" Ye shall dwell in the land."

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

8 a.m.—Celebration of Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Parade Service, Matins and Sermon.—Hymns 53, 242 and 225.
6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Special Sermon by the Chaplain on " The opening of the Books."—Hymns 46, 205 and 203.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.—Hymns 24, 52 and 165.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Service, Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 50, 320 and 53.
4-45 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon.—Hymns 362, 52 and 31.
Friday, December, 9.
8-30 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's, Parel.
Hymns 11, 181, 114, and 111.

ST. NICOLAS (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH, PRINCE'S DOCK.

11 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s.s. Govino in the Prince's Dock on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, firemen, seamen, &c., are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

HARBOUR SERVICE.
BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will held to-morrow (Sunday) morning at 11 o'clock on board the ship Orpheus. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Captains, officers, seamen, &c. are cordially invited to attend. A launch, for friends from shore, will leave the Arthur Bunder at 10-25 and Apollo Bunder at 10-35 a.m, precisely.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR. *

FOR LIVERPOOL.
1912 Clan Sinclair (s), Darley.
2353 Edea Hall (s), Macdougal.
FOR MARSEILLES.
2315 Arabia (s), Laird.
2520 Coromandel (s), Reeves.
1474 Govino (s), Brotherton.
FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE.
1606 Nizam (s), Haselwood.
1416 Titania.
FOR DUNKIRK.
1361 Gem (s), Nicol.
FOR ANTWERP AND GENOA.
2031 St. Regulus (s), Henry.
FOR GENOA.
1728 Inchgarvie (s), Moss.
FOR GENOA AND MARSEILLES.
1450 Hampstead (s), Jones.
FOR TWO MEDITERRANEAN PORTS.
2287 Kt. of Rt. John (s), Stewart.
FOR PORT SAID.
1394 China (s), Fletcher.
FOR FALSE POINT OR CHITTAGONG.
629 Cooleen, Hall.
FOR MASSOWAH.
553 Pheasant (s), Dunstan.
FOR CHINA.
2022 Deccan (s), Cave.
1515 Kashgar (s), Gadd.
1571 Lombardy (s), Brooks.
1510 Zambesi (s), Preston.
FOR CALCUTTA.
1221 Albula (s), Johnstone.
1750 Altmore, Weeks.
1183 Castlehill (s), Walker.
1734 Cuellerton (s), Free.
1362 Ross-shire (s).

UNFIXED.
STEAMERS.
1500 Boskenna Bay (s), Legg.
1561 Picton (s), Brown.
2042 Prins Hendrik (s), Collin.
SHIPS.
1527 Bay of Bengal, Latta.
1690 Lodestar, Nolan.
1462 Orpheus, Young.
1620 Sierra Pedrosa, Turner.
GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.
— I. M. S. Amberwitch.
— I. M. S. Clive, Powell.
— H. M. S. Ranger, Johnson.
— H. M. S. Turquoise, Brackenbury.

* Coasting Steamers and Country Ships not included.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

SHIPS FROM HOME PORTS.
1824 Lowther Castle, Scarbro—Cardiff, July 12.
1808 Sierra Miranda, Mesnard—Cardiff, Aug. 30.
1318 Sierra Parima, Wishart—Penarth, Sept. 7.
1437 Oenone, Beale—Penarth, Sept. 9.
1093 Kate Thomas, Williams—Cardiff, Sept. 14.
1998 Duchalburn, Hunter—Glasgow, Sept. 16.
2282 Bay of Panama, M'Cann—Cardiff, Sept. 21.
[illegible] Clara, Voss—Clyde, Sept. 28.
1430 Sierra Cordova, M'Lure—Cardiff, Sept. 30.
1644 Sierra Lucina, Murdock—Cardiff, Sept. 30.
1699 Principality, Jones—Cardiff, Oct. 8.
1827 Oceana, Page—Glasgow, Oct. 18.
1994 Hilston, Tidmarsh—Cardiff, Oct. 28.
1646 The Tweed, Moore—Liverpool, Nov. 7.
2059 Scottish Dale, M'Gee—Cardiff.
1695 Udston, Dill—Bristol.
1664 Penthesilea, Fortey—Cardiff.
FROM OUT PORTS.
889 Alice, Swain—New York, July 16.
1251 Admiraal Tromp, Thompson—New York, Oct. 12.
494 Glen Caladh, Lamont—Mauritius, Oct. 25.
552 T. A. Hong'ong, A. Burnett—Bangkok.
520 L. C. K., Brebner—Mauritius.

STEAMERS
SHORTLY DUE.
1336 Huzara—London—Left Suez Canal Nov. 9—Via Karachi. Left Aden Nov. 15.
1239 Dago—London—Left Suez Canal Nov. 9—Via Karachi.
1212 Cervin—Shields—Left Suez Canal Nov. 10.
1474 Bisagno—Hongkong—Left Suez Canal Nov. 13—Left Penang Nov. 24.
1799 Rialto—Hull—Left Suez Canal Nov. 18.
1584 Clan Ogilvie—Birkenhead—Left Suez Canal Nov. 21.
2206 Victoria—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal Nov. 21.
1921 Aspatria—Hartlepool—Left Suez Canal Nov. 21.
1441 Vulcan—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal Nov. 22—Via Karachi.
1453 Inchulva—Middlesbro'—Left Suez Canal Nov. 23.
1419 Khiva—Hongkong—Left Suez Canal Nov. 25—P. & O.
2131 Peshawur—London—Left Suez Canal Nov. 25—P. & O.
1401 Preston—Middlesbro'—Left Suez Canal Nov. 26.
2095 Elektra—Trieste—Left Suez Canal Nov. 29.
2487 Manilla—Genoa—Left Suez Canal Nov. 29.
2589 Akaba—Cardiff—Left Suez Canal Nov. 29.
1278 Lizard—Newport—Left Suez Canal Nov. 29.
1480 Carlton Tower—Rangoon.
1717 Clifton—Mauritius.
EXPECTED.
2100 Livingstone—Antwerp, Oct. 22—Via Karachi.
1532 City of Canterbury—Liverpool, Nov. 15.
2091 Siam—London, Nov. 17—P. & O.
2079 Ballaarat—London, Nov. 21—P. & O.
1730 Kirby Hall—Liverpool, Nov. 23.
1155 Kerbela—London, Nov. 25—Via Karachi.
1914 Clan Graham—Liverpool, Nov. 29.
1398 Heathfield—Middlesbro'.
2130 Restus—Tees.
1924 Cassopedia—Birkenhead.
1290 Ebolia—Birkenhead.
1260 Irthington—Birkenhead.
1490 Ganges—Cardiff.
1681 Branksome—Barrow.
1931 Acuba—Cardiff.
1900 Fessima—Cardiff.
1685 Haverton—Cardiff.
867 Perim—London.
[illegible] [illegible]—London—Via Karachi.
[illegible] [illegible]—Middlesbro'.

CALENDAR—DECEMBER, 1887.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter	Dec.	8th,	8h.	[illegible]m., a.m.
New Moon	"	15th,	0h.	[illegible]m., a.m.
First Quarter	"	22nd,	11h.	[illegible]m., a.m.
Full Moon	"	30th,	1h.	[illegible]m., p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c	Sun-Rise. H. M.	Sun-Set. H. M.	High Water. H. M.	Low Water. H. M.
Sat. 3	Volunteer Parade, Town Hall, 4-45 p.m. Mrs. Leavitt's Lecture Framji C. Institute, 4-30 p.m. Treacher and Co., Meeting. Cook's Moonlight Excursion, Apollo Bunder, 8-30 p.m. Theatricals, Sassoon Mechanics' Institute 9 p.m.	6 [illegible]	5 [illegible]	0 [illegible]m 0 20a	6 [illegible]m 6 20a
Sun. 4	2nd Sunday in Advent	6 20	5 20	1 [illegible]m 1 9a	7 [illegible]m 2 6a
Mon. 5	English mail expected per s.s. Peshawar.	6 21	5 20	2 [illegible]m 1 52a	8 0m 7 48a
Tu. 6	Fancy Bazar, Church Mission House, Girgaum, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.	6 21	5 20	2 47m 2 45a	8 50m 8 30a
Wed. 7	Fancy Bazar, Church Mission House, Girgaum, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. Town Council, 3 p.m. Evening Concert, Town Hall, 9 p.m.	6 22	5 21	3 [illegible]m 3 [illegible]a	9 [illegible]m 9 [illegible]a
Thr. 8	Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.	6 23	5 21	4 [illegible]m 5 2a	11 7m 11 9a
Fri. 9	Fancy Bazar, Town Hall. Imperial Cotton Mills, Meeting, 4-30 p.m. Departure of the English mail per s. s. Coromandel.	6 23	5 21	5 [illegible]m 6 20a	0 [illegible]a —

* Left Aden at noon on Tuesday, [illegible] instant.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

Maximum Rates

	Rs.	a.	p.
DAILY PRICES—BEEF—			
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0	3	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0	2	6
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0	2	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	1	6
Beefsteak (under part), per lb	0	5	0
Do. (round), per lb	0	1	6
Meat for soup, per lb.	0	1	6
Shins, large, each	0	4	6
Do. small, each	0	3	0
Tongues, fresh, each	0	4	0
Do. salt, each	0	7	6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0	5	0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0	4	0
Liver, each	0	4	0
Heart, each	0	1	6
Kidneys, each	0	1	0
Marrow Bones, each	0	1	0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0	2	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0	1	6
Oxtail, each	0	2	9
Sirloin per lb	0	4	0
Fore Ribs, each	0	2	9
Beef Salt, English	0	7	0
PORK (FRESH AND SALT)—			
Pigs, (Roasted), each	3	8	0
Do. Head, per lb	0	2	0
Sausages, per lb	0	4	0
Bacon, per lb	0	4	0
Pigsfeet, Salt or Fresh, per set	0	6	0
Do. Lard, per lb	0	6	0
Pork, Salt, English	0	8	0
Boiled Lard, per lb	0	12	0

MUTTON—	1st Sort. Rs.	a.	p.	2nd Sort. Rs.	a.	p.
Saddle, per lb	0	4	0	0	2	9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0	3	6	0	2	6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0	3	0	0	2	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0	2	6	0	2	0
Breast large	0	3	0	0	2	3
Breast, small, each	0	2	6	0	2	0
Head, each	0	3	0	...		
Kidneys, each	0	1	0	0	1	0
Suet, per lb	0	3	0	0	3	0

	Rs.	a.	p.
SUGAR—			
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0	12	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	10	0
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0	3	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	2	6
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0	1	6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	3
Do. do. brown, per seer	0	1	3
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0	1	6
Tea, Hill, per lb	0	14	0
Do. 1st sort, per lb	0	12	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0	8	0
Sago, per seer	0	1	6
PICKLES, COUNTRY—			
Mango, per seer	0	0	9
Lime, per seer	0	0	9
Mixed, per seer	0	0	9
Papads, large, per seer	0	1	3
Do. small, per seer	0	1	3
Salt, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	9
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	0	10
Do. pounded, per seer	0	0	4
FRUITS—			
Pine Apples, large, each	1	0	0
Do. small, each	0	8	0
Custard Apples, each	0	1	0
Pomeloes, large, each	1	6	0
Do. small, each	0	9	0
Guavas, large, per dozen	0	5	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	1	6
Orange, large, per dozen	1	3	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	7	0
Grapes, white, per seer	0	6	0
Plantains, large, red, per dozen	0	5	0
Do. small, red, per dozen	0	4	0
Do. large, yellow, per dozen	0	2	9
Do. small, yellow, per dozen	0	2	0
Limes sweet, per dozen	1	2	0
Do. sour, per dozen	0	1	0
Pomegranate Muscat, per doz.	5	0	0
Do. Bombay, per doz.	0	12	0
Grapes Cabool per box	0	5	0
Apples, Cashmere, per dozen	1	12	0
Flowers, mixed, per bunch	0	2	0
Musumbees, per dozen	0	14	0
FIREWOOD—			
Coal, Europe, per ton	17	0	0
Charcoal, country, per maund	0	9	0
Babool, per candy	6	0	0
Do. per maund	0	3	6
Kurrachee Babool, per candy	5	8	0
Do. do. per maund	0	3	3
Aine, per candy	5	8	0
Do. per maund	0	3	3
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy	4	12	0
Do do. do. per maund	0	2	9
Kurmell, per candy	5	0	0
Do. per maund	0	3	0
Khaire, per candy	7	0	0
Do. per maund	0	4	0
GHEE—			
Ghee, Surat, 1st sort, per seer	0	5	6
Do. Ghautee, 1st sort, per seer	0	4	6
Do. Jaffra bad per seer	0	5	6
Vinegar, table, country, per bottle	0	6	0
Do. common, country, per bottle	0	1	3
Mowra spirit, per bottle	0	12	0
VEGETABLES—			
Potatoes, Mahableshwar, large, per maund	3	8	0
Do. large, per seer	0	1	6
Do. small do. per maund	2	6	0
Do. do. do per seer	0	1	0
Do. Poona or Surat, large, per maund	1	4	0
Do. do. do. per seer	0	0	8
Do. small, per maund	0	14	0
Do. do. seer	0	0	5
Yams, white, per seer	0	0	9
Do. red, per seer	0	0	6
Onions, per seer	0	0	3
Cabbages, small	0	7	0
Do. small per each	0	4	0
Turnips large, per dozen	0	6	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	3	0
Cauliflowers large, per each	0	6	0
Do. small, per each	0	4	0
Carrots, per seer	0	0	3
Cellery, large, each	0	1	3
Lettuces, each	0	0	6
Beet, large, each	0	1	3
Do. small, each	0	0	9
Radishes, white, per dozen	0	1	0
Tomatoes, per seer	0	1	0
Green Peas, per seer	0	1	3
French Beans	0	1	0
Knol Khol, per dozen	0	2	0
Brinjals, Nagpur, per seer	0	0	5
Brinjals, Bombay, per doz	0	4	0
Pumpkins, large, each	0	7	0
Do. small, each	0	3	0
Artichoke, per seer	0	1	0
Parsley, per small bunch	0	0	4
Water Cresses, per small bunch	0	0	3
Roselles per seer	0	0	6
Cocoanuts, whole, per 100	4	8	0
Do. shelled, per maund	3	8	0
Betelnut, per maund	4	0	0
Do. leaf, per 100	0	2	0
Sweet Potatoes, per seer	0	0	6
DRY FISH—			
Pomfret, white, large per each	0	1	0
Do. small do.	0	0	9
Surmaye large per each	0	12	0
Do. small, per each	0	5	0
Dhomee, large, each	0	0	9
Bumlows, per dozen	0	0	9
Dengry fish, each	0	1	[illegible]

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

WANTED, good JOBBING COMPOSITORS. Men of Experience. Can apply at *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, (Opposite Municipal Offices) TOM SAYERS, Proprietor. Entirely under European Management.

SPECIAL SHOW of MILLINERY TO-DAY. The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Liquidation Sale, Church Gate Street.

SILK GAUBES on VIEW TO-DAY. The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Liquidation Sale, Church Gate Street.

WANTED to HIRE, for two months, a large single-poled TENT in good order. Apply to the Mess President, Marine Battalion.

THE "GLENDALE" HOTEL, Khandalla, RE-OPENED on the 5th October. Terms on application to the Manager, Glendale Hotel.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, FOR CASH OR EASY TERMS 5, CHURCH GATE STREET.

NEW GOODS ! NEW GOODS ! ! Perfect Fit GUARANTEED. Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 15. JOHN MAHOMED and Co. 15, Meadow Street.

VEVEY CIGARS.—Direct from ORMOND & Co., Switzerland. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla, No. 6. First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

PARCELS DELIVERED to any Address in the United Kingdom through the Foreign Parcel Agency, 18, Forbes Street, at 7 annas per lb.

AMMUNITIONS for the AIR-GUNS.—SHOTS, 1,000, Rs. 4 ; Darts, 1 dozen, Rs. 1-8. L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

DOLLS ! DOLLS ! ! TOYS ! TOYS ! !—Mechanical Toys, Speaking Animals, Rocking Skin Horses.—MORENAS and Co., 15, Meadow Street.

XMAS and NEW YEAR PORTRAITS, a Novelty in Photography, by E. TAURINES, Photographer, 67, Medows Street.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a First-class Upper-storied Hotel. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

MATHERAN SEASON OPENED. ALEXANDRA AND PINTO'S HOTELS open for Visitors. Detached Bungalows available for Families.

WANTED, a perfectly quiet and steady GALLOWAY for a young lady to ride and drive. Address, Colonel STOCKLEY, R. A., Marine Lines.

CHRISTMAS MINCE MEAT, CHRISTMAS PLUM PUDDINGS (our own preparations) are now ready. PEARSE and Co., Church Gate Street.

NEW ARRIVALS of every sort of Ladyies' and Gentlemen's Requisites, with choicest Christmas Novelties now open at AU BON MARCHE, 83, Meadow Street.

REGISTRY OFFICE for DOMESTIC SERVANTS.—B. F. MOONSHY, Commission Agent, Estate and Loan Broker, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

C. JOST & Co., GUNSMITHS.—Repair and Bronze Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, &c., under Guarantee. First Class Testimonials from Princes and the Army.

TO BE LET, a large and commodious BUNGALOW, open to Westerly breeze, at Faulkland Road. Apply to R. M. RUTNAGUR, Share and Stock Broker.

CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES for offices, travelling, hall, &c., from Rs. 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, 18, 20 and upwards.—KANNY & Co., Watch-makers, Jewellers, 6, Rampart Row.

SUNSHADES.—A large and really choice assortment just to hand, latest productions, Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 25 each.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart row, Bombay.

THE STEAM LAUNCH "ELEPHANTA" has been specially fitted up for Picnics, and is now available for parties to Elephanta, &c. Apply to THOS. COOK and Son.

CASHMERES, Angolas, Tweeds and Worsted Suitings on view To-day. From 10 As. per yard Cash). The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Gent.'s Outfitters Church Gate Street.

B. A. DE NORONHA has RETURNED to BOMBAY and will be glad to give LESSONS on the Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Singing.—Old Dockyard Road, Mazagon.

TO LET.—On Bandora Hill, near Khoja's Sanatarium, a large BANGALOW with servants' quarters, stables, &c., apply Nowrosji M. Contractor, Chundunwadi, Bombay.

JUST LANDED, ex s. s. BRINDISI, a Consignment of [illegible] Celebrated Toilet Soaps for [illegible] COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, 18, Forbes Street.

SEWING MACHINES.—Our immense stock to select from, of all the Best Makers, the Latest Styles and Descriptions. Satisfaction Guaranteed. [illegible] and Co., Ld., Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This [illegible] Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

LESSONS in ENGLISH and ELOCUTION, in classes or in private, at [illegible] Bombay Road, 2nd floor. Apply between the hours of [illegible]. APARTMENT TO LET at same place. Two, three or four large rooms.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row (opposite Municipal Offices) TOM SAYERS, Proprietor. The only Bombay Hotel with a French Cook.

THE PALL MALL HAIR CUTTING SALOON and TOILET CLUB for Ladies and Gentlemen. Just received Perfumery and Theatrical articles from the best Houses in London and Paris. 73 B, Esplanade Road.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL—LIKE ITS PROTOTYPE.—The Best. No low pitched, ill-ventilated Rooms so common here. Extensive Views, including the Bombay Sea. Near Gymkhana, Church, &c.

KALISTO SILKS ! ! In all the NEW HIGH ART SHADES. A beautiful Soft Silk, making up stylishly. Complete Costume from Rs. 50. For BALL, EVENING and DINNER DRESSES.—SOUTHWELL and AUSTIN, Apollo Street, Bombay, and East Street, Poona.

DRESS MATERIALS in the NEWEST DESIGNS and SHADES, personally Selected by Mrs. Southwell in Paris and London for the Bombay Season.—SOUTHWELL and AUSTIN, Apollo Street, Bombay, and East Street, Poona.

NOVELTIES.—"The New Ribbon" Collar and Cuffs, "The Yosemite Habit," "The New Necklet and Cuffs," The "Clan Carty" Habit Collar. Assorted Fancy Ribbon Frillings, &c.—SOUTHWELL and AUSTIN, Apollo Street, Bombay, and East Street, Poona.

MRS. LEAVITT of Boston, U. S. A., will lecture in the Framjee Cawasjee Hall, on SATURDAY, the 3rd of Dec., at 4-30 p.m. Hon. K. T. Telang will preside. Mrs. Leavitt is a member of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Association.

TO LET, Airy and Commodious, 1st and 2nd Floors, House No. 14, 42, Tamarind Lane, Fort, for European residence or offices. For particulars apply to Mr. SORABJI HORMUSJI BATTLIWALLA, No. 1, Bora Bazaar, Fort.

MATERIALS for Crystoleum Lustre, Canvasine, Crewel Paints, Dresden Art Lustre, Velvet Photographs, Designs drawn to order. Also Photos painted in Crystoleum, Canvasine and Kartaline from smallest to largest size. Address by letter "ARTISTE," care of this Office.

KNOWLEDGE of Drawing not necessary. Lessons to Ladies in Lustre Paintings, Kartaline, Canvasine, Crystoleum, Painted Lace, Porcelain Painting and Crewel Painting by a Diplomaed Lady. Terms at Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Byculla.

PRESENTS.—Our magnificent and varied assortment of Useful and Fanciful Articles in Silver, Electro and Giltware, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 1,000 is now on view. Inspection Solicited. Latest Novelties in Artistic Gold and Silver Jewellery.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

DON'T you know that Re. 1 paid for Batliwala's AGUE MIXTURE at Dr. BATLIWALA, Matoonga, Dadur, Bombay, and at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Chemists, Fort, Bombay, will be returned if the Ague or Intermittent Malarious Fever does not abate within three days by its use? Agents for Up-country Wanted. Apply to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, 39 Matoonga, Dadur, Bombay.

SURGEON-MAJOR A. S. G. JAYAKAR Civil Surgeon, Muscat :—I have used BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE with success in some obstinate cases of Intermittent Fever, and have pleasure in recommending it as a safe and reliable remedy.

NOVELTY.—Spend 8 ANNAS only to see the Grand Transparent Panoramical Sceneries. Opposite the Bori Bunder Station. For particulars, see our hand bills.—Open daily from 10 a.m. to 11 p.m. A large collection of fancy goods is prepared for presentation to every visitor of the Panorama.

BALDWIN HIGH SCHOOLS, BANGALORE.—For Boarders and Day-Scholars of European descent of both sexes. Separate compounds. Thoroughly Christian care. Climate unsurpassed in India. Board Rs. 25 per mensem. Tuition Rs. 25-2-6 according to Standard. For Prospectus and particulars address Rev. H. C. STUNTZ, Principal.

GOOD ENOUGH for the Queen to drink.—Our Golden Orange Pekoe Rs. 2 per lb. only ; possessing superior handsome Golden Pekoe ends and very fine delicate flavour ever offered in Bombay. Price list on application. N. B. DANTRA & Co., Tea Merchants, 27, Church Gate Street, Bombay, next door to Vienna Confectioner.

PACKAGES containing one dozen assorted CHRISTMAS GREETINGS sent to addresses Up-country on receipt of money order ; rice from Rs. 3 to Rs. 24. *Bombay Gazette* Office 16, Esplanade, Fort.

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS.—The newest artistic designs of Christmas Greetings, on Porcelain, Velvet, Satin and Card, just received from the best Houses in London, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 16, Esplanade, Fort.

CHRISTMAS BON BONS, Sweets, Raisins, Figs, Currants, Chocolate Creams, Chocolates, &c PEARSE, Church Gate Street.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.—CONTINUED.

PARSEE LADIES' NORMAL CLASS—WANTED, a LECTURER for the Parsee Ladies' Normal Class. Hours from 4-30 to 6 p.m. Hindoo Gentleman prefered—Apply to Mr. Jehangier B. Murzban

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION, TO-NIGHT, at 8-30, from Apollo Bunder, for a Moonlight Cruise. FARE ONE RUPEE. Band and Refreshments. THOS. COOK and SON, Rampart Row. Special Tram Cars.

WANTED, on Malabar or Cumballa Hill, a Furnished HOUSE, moderate rent. Apply "C," *Bombay Gazette*.

BONA FIDE SALE of Indian Curiosities and Works of Art, the property of a deceased Antiquarian at Crawford & Co.'s Rooms, TO DAY, at 2 p.m.

FOR SALE (s s. Realto, Prince's Dock) a young St. Bernard Bitch, thorough bred, 5 months old, has had distemper, and is in first-class condition.—Apply on Board, J. KERR. Master.

XMAS PRESENTS.—Beautiful Diamond Stars with Pendants and Hair-pins of latest fashion, Rs. 550. S. and J. KHAN, 6, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

ICES, Wines and Spirits, Ladies' Fans and Plush Bags, Scents, Birthday, Christmas and New Year's Cards, Chocolate and Chocolate Creams, French and English Confectionary, at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street.

TO SUB-LET, a portion of a commodious and airy ROOM, in Church Gate Street, suitable for a small office. Rent Rs. 15. Apply to "X Y Z," Byculla Post Office.

WANTED, a thoroughly competent BOOK KEEPER and CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, who must be thoroughly conversant with both accounts and correspondence. Highest references required. Salary liberal. Apply to "X Y Z," care of this paper.

SALES BY AUCTION.

COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS.
18, FORBES STREET.

LEATHES and Co. have been favored with instructions to sell by Public Auction at the above Rooms on SATURDAY, 3rd inst., the whole of the following :—

Several bundles of pieces of long cloth, grey and white, suitable for towels or clusters.

Also about 50 vols. of novels and magazines equal to new.

Several ornamental glass flower baskets, Jubilee photographic frames, cyclometers, and odometers, a gram grinding machine, magic lanterns, &c.

Sale to commence at 2 p.m., sharp, one office Shigram,

LEATHES & Co.

Bombay, December 3, 1887.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

Sale of desirable large plot of land, known by the name of Motty Churney (opposite the Thakore Dwar Temple), at Girgaum.

Unless previously sold by private contract, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, Saturday, the 3rd December 1887, at 4 p.m. on the premises by order of the owner, the undermentioned most valuable land admirably suited for buildings, bungalows, chawls, &c., the following :—

All that piece of land or ground being a portion of an oart called or known by the name of Motty Churney, situate on the Girgaum Road without the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the Girgaum Road, on the west by an oart of Mahomedally Rogay on the south by a house formerly belonging to Rugoonath Hurreechundjee, and on the north by an oart of Nanabhoy Nawrojee, ... assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 45 and New No. 303 and assessed under Municipal Nos. 436,1 6-1 to 436-9 Girgaum, containing by admeasurement about 2974 square yards.

N.B.—If the above Land is not sold on the above date the same will be sold thereafter in small convenient lots

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co

Bombay, Dec. 3, 1887.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED GUNNY BAGS.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd inst. at 2 p.m. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder in the Godown of Mr. Pragjee Hirjee the undermentioned on account of the concerned.

16 bales damaged gunny bags ex. s.s. Ludiana.

NOTICE.

BONA FIDE AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Landed property at Cumballa Hill, opposite the D. S. Kemp and Co.'s Dispensary.

Messrs. Menesse and Company are instructed to sel by Bona fide Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY, the 17 inst., at 4 p.m., the undermentioned very valuable landed property by order of the Executors to the estate of the late Mr Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandhee.

All that piece of land of the Pension and Tax Tenure with the bungalow and out houses standing thereon, situate at Cumballa Hill, in the registration District of Bombay, in the Town and Island of Bombay, and abutting on the north side of the Gowalia Tank Road, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 583 and 667, and New Nos. 2784, and 3011, Old survey No. 64, 82, 64, and 65, and New survey No. 7068; and by the Municipality of Bombay under ward D. No. 3129 Altamont Road No. 1 containing by admeasurement four thousand and ninety, 4 90 square yards or thereabouts ; and bounded on or towards the east by the property of Maneckjee Dorabjee Batcher, on or towards the west by the road leading out of the said Gowalia Tank road to Altamont, on or towards the north partly by the said Altamont Road and partly by property of the late Joseph Maria de Ga ; on or towards the south by the Gowalia Tank Road aforesaid, and the said hereditaments and premises which were formerly in the occupation of Dr. Edith Peachy, and are now in that of Kumar Samatsingjee of Palitana at a monthly rental of Rs. 30.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply either to the undersigned or to Messrs. Ardasir Hormusjee and Dinshaw, solicitors to the vendors.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, Dec. 3, 1887.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,

MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.

Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas.

No. 23, RAMPART ROW.

Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE received a Consignment of very best Ivory-Handled Sheffield Cutlery, with through Tang. These have been made specially to our order by one of the best Manufacturers and are offered at exceptionally low prices

18, Marine Street, Bombay.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

.·. AGENTS WANTED.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT :

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

ORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING

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WITH

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 2.

A DROP of ⅛ per cent. in French Reutes in Paris yesterday at 106½ shows that the uneasiness attending the political situation as to the Government of the country was affecting the public funds, as is indeed borne out by the press telegrams received here this afternoon. Consols in London, however, at 102 *ex*-dividend, show an advance of ⅛ per cent. compared with the previous *cum*-dividend quotation. Reuter makes Silver unchanged at 43⅞d. per oz. ; and Rupee Securities, at £69¼ and £71⅞ for Four and 4½ per cent. Paper, respectively, show no alterations. Indian Sterling Loan was steady at 103.

In the quotations for Eastern Exchange Banks we note a further advance of £1 in Hongkong and Shanghai at £51. Chartered were unaltered at £22 10s. and Mercantile at £17. 10s.

The Bank of England Returns for the week show no change in the Bank's position since the previous Wednesday, the Reserve being still 48 per cent. of the Liabilities. The Bank rate of Discount remained at 4 per cent., and in the outside market there was no change.

The shipments of Specie to India for the week amounted to £150,000, of which £40,000 in Gold and £90,000 in Silver are for this port, and £10,000 each in Gold and Silver for Calcutta.

In General Produce Seeds and Wheat are reported unchanged. The London Goat Skin Sales terminated yesterday, 860,000 Skins having been sold out of the 94,000 bales offered. Madras sorts were firm at ½d. to 1d. per lb. higher, and the same tone prevailed with respect to Bombay Skins, in which an advance of 1½d. to 3d. per lb. was established.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady last evening with total Sales estimated at 10,000 bales, including 1,000 Surats, and with spot prices unchanged all round. The rate for American Arrivals was unaltered for December-January deliveries, but 1-64d. higher for others up to April. The quotation for April-May, which is a new one, is 5 43-64d., or 1-32d. above that for the previous month.

We learn from a telegram to hand this afternoon that the market opened steady this morning ; probable Sales 10,000 bales ; day's Imports 11,000 bales.

The New York market was rather higher yesterday, spot Cotton having advanced 1-16 cents to 10 9-16d, while March Futures closed 4 points higher at 10·83, the opening quotation for April being 10·90 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports for the day were 38,000 comparing as undernoted with the preceding two years :—

	1887	1886	1885
Thursday's Receipts	38,000	39,000	34,000
Five days' do.	203,000	228,000	209,000
Since 1st Sept.	3,088,000	2,658,000	2,626,000

The advices from America above chronicled led sellers to name other higher rates for Broach and some other descriptions at opening this morning ; but they soon found that buyers were not open to pay even yesterday's rates, and the market settled down to a quiet but fairly steady feeling, with quotations about a rupee lower all round. A European firm contracted for "Good" Bhownuggur this morning at Rs. 199 for April delivery ; but this afternoon it was done at a rupee less, and this is about the only business reported in new Cotton. Bengals have been steady at Rs. 155 for "Good," Rs. 165 for "Fully Good," and Rs. 177 for "Fine" for this month's delivery, and for January at Rs. 2 per candy less for "Fine" and Rs. 3 lower for the other grades. Broach is now quoted for March at Rs. 235 ; "Good" Jalgaum, for the same delivery, at Rs. 191 ; and "Good" Khangaum at Rs. 204. "Fine" Dhollerah for April, is said to have been done between dealers at Rs. 214. Some 1,200 bales of old stuff have been taken to-day for local consumption, consisting of Dhulia, at Rs. 165 ; Jalgaum, at Rs. 178 ; Coimbatore at Rs. 188 ; and Antni, at Rs. 163½ per candy.

WHEAT.—The usual moderate amount of business is reported in old Ek-Dani of previous rates; but the tone of the market has become dull, and there is no enquiry for contracts in the new crop.

SEEDS are steady and unchanged in value all round with a very limited business passing.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	1,801	bales
Wheat	28,216	cwt.
Linseed	3,748	,,
Rapeseed	4,263	,,
Gingelly	8,381	,,
Poppy Seed	801	,,

FREIGHTS are quiet, but steady at our last quotations, and no fresh business has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE has been quiet to-day and rather easier, and we quote demand Bank Bills at closing 1-32d. lower than yesterday's rate, while for forward delivery slightly lower quotations have been given. One transaction in Credits for the mail is reported at 1s. 4 31-32d. ; but yesterday's quotation may still be taken as the general one for this Paper, which continues scarce. We quote Credits for next year at 1s. 5 1-16d. and Bank demand at 1s. 4 27-32d. for January, and 1s. 4⅞ for the three succeeding months. The following are the ready rates :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 25-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4¾d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 7-8d.	,,
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 5d.	,,
France, 3 months' sight	1·79½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened weak for Fours at 99 3-16 and with very little business passing, the rate declined to 99⅛ for cash, at which there are sellers at closing, the account price being 98⅞. At the nominal price of 102½ the other Paper is neglected.

SHARES have not shown much life to-day, and almost the only movement has been in Mill shares. Amongst these some favourite scrip has moved up a little, and we note an advance of Rs. 5 each in Connaught and Empress. Gordon Mill shares are also Rs. 2½ better ; on the other hand Ripon have declined Rs. 17 ; and Khatau Mucconji and Soonderdas Rs. 10 each. Mofussil Press shares are Rs. 2½ down ; and Bombay-Burma, 2nd issue, have declined Rs. 5. Bombay Fire Insurnnce are Rs. 25 higher.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N steamer Commilla, Captain T P Nailer, sailed from Bombay, yesterday, for the Kathiawad Coast and Karachi. She has on board a general cargo, Mr and Mrs Johnson, first class and sixty five deck passengers.

THE Italian steamer Besagno, 1,499 tons, Captain S Aufolo, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Hongkong, (Nov 13) laden with a general cargo and with three native cabin passengers and nine deck.

THE Siamese Ship Ta Hongkong, 635 tons, Captain Benedictsen from Bangkok, which she cleared on the 29th September last, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday afternoon, laden with a cargo of teakwood.

THE Clan line steamer Clan Sinclair, 1,911 tons, Captain C E Darley, cleared yesterday for Liverpool. She is laden with a general cargo and has Mrs Tait, three children and nurse and Mrs Mitchell, passengers on board.

THE B I steamer Byculla, 1,072 tons, arrived in Bombay, last evening, under command of Captain S Warington, laden with a general cargo from Madras. She spoke, during her voyage, the ship Sierra Miranda off Goa, for Bombay from Cardiff.

THE s s Rialto, 1,798 tons, Captain F Keer, consigned to Messers Finlay, Muir and Co., which arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, brought in a general cargo from Hull which port she left on the 26th October. She had one deck passenger on board.

THE Sultan's steamer Nyanza, 1,421 tons, Captain M Simons, sailed from Bombay, yesterday for Zanzibar direct with mails and a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr E Campas, Mr and Mrs Queruas, Messers A and V Britto, Dr d'Mello, Mr Carimbhai Jowaji and two friends and 150 deck.

THE B I steamer Kilwa, 993 tons, Captain J B Mackay, from the Persian Gulf and Karachi, arrived in Bombay, yesterday, afternoon with a general cargo, thirty-four chests of opium for transhipment to China, 101 horses and the following passengers :—Sir A Cappel, Mr Gonne, Mr Harris, Mrs Mackay, Mr F E B Hardcastle, Major Carter, R E, Dr Lyons, Lt Whylock, Major J F Garwood, Sergt Williams, Signaller J W Ritchie, seven native gentlemen and 109 deck.

SINCE last month, the habitation of the local water-police has been removed from the Elphinstone hitherto used and known as the Police-hulk, to the ship Czarwitch. The Czarwitch, a sailing ship belonging to the Indian Marine, and used for the carriage of Government transport, and which had been lying idle for sometime in Bombay, has been made over to the police, as the vessel used for their accomodation had become too old to be serviceable. The Czarwitch accommodates now four officers and about 100 sepoys, that being the strength of the water-police force. The Elphinstone, now lies opposite the Apollo Bunder awaiting disposal at the auctioneer's hands. The new abode for the preservers of peace on the water, underwent a refit before being made over and answers her purpose better than the old one. The last grand use made of the Czarwitch was when, we believe, she was sent during the Egyptian expedition to Egypt and used for hospital purposes.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTICES.

Bombay Castle 23 Nov. 1887.

No. 88—The following notice by the Government of Ceylon is republished for general information ;—

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to direct that the following notice to Mariners be published for general information.

By His Excel's. Command.
(Sign) G. T. M. O'BRIEN.
Actg. Colonial Sectry.

Colonial Sectry's Office, Colombo, Oct-17, 1887.

Notice is hereby given that on and after November 10, 87, until February 28, 88 a Red Buoy with the words Torpedo Buoy painted on it and a Red flag on the top will be placed at the entrance to Trincomalee Harbour between Ostenburg Point and Little Sober Island, and 250 yards from the latter.

The water in the triangle formed by the Red Buoy N. E. Head of Great Sober Island and Clappenburg Point, will be obstructed by mines.

All vessels should pass between the Buoy and Ostenburg Point.

(Signed) H. ST. CLIVE, Lt, Col.,
Colombo 12 87. C. R. E. Ceylon

By order of His Excly, the Rgt. Honourable the Governor in Council.

B. H. POTTINGER Brid, Genl.
Sectry. to Government.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.
2ND DECEMBER, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Gem	1381	A. Nichol	A	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Arabia	2314	J. Laird	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Ross Shire	1361	W. Howat	E	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, C. Sinclair	1911	C E. Darley	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Bisagno	1499	Aufolo	K	F. Bozzoni.
,, Rialto	1798	F. Kerr	K	F. Muir & Co.
,, China	1891	B. Fletcher	L	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Eden Hall	2353	A.B.MacDougall	M	Edward Bates.
,, St. Regulus	2051	Henry	N	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Inchgarvie	1728	M. T. Moss	O	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Govino	1451	Brotherton	P	F. Muir & Co
,, Hampstead	1448	E. Jones	Q	J. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
2	Rialto (s)	Kerr	Hull, Oct. 26.
	Bisagno (s)	Aufolo	Hongkong, Nov. 13.
	Kilwa (s)	Mackay	Busreh, Nov. 11.
	Byculla (s)	Warrington.	Akyab. Nov. 21.
	Ta Hongkong	Benedictsen	Bangkok, Sept. 29.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
2	Commilla (s)	Nailer	Coast and Karachi.
	Wolsley (bark)	Atwooll	Port Natal.
	Verona (s)	Speck	London, &c.
	Nyanza (s)	Simons	Zanzibar.

The steamer Clan Sinclair, Darley, cleared yesterday for Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered outwards yesterday :—Steamer Rialto, for Hull, Antwerp, &c.
,, Titania, for Trieste, Venice, &c.
,, Bisagno, for China.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Nov. 28 City of London s ..... Black ...... Liverpool, Oct. 25.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 28.—Steamers Scindia and Kaisar-i-Hind.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 30.

Nuthall, Capt, 24th Bombay Infantry, on duty, from Poona.

DECEMBER, 1.

Rolland, Major, Madras, D A A G, on leave, from Bellary.

DECEMBER, 2.

Peyton, Lt, Bo, 3rd Light Cavalry, on leave, from Neemuch.

Thomas, Major, Bo, A A G Musketry, on inspection duty, from Malegaum.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 2.

Woodforde Finden, Surgeon Major, Bengal, I M S, on duty, to Calcutta.

Sevining, Lt, Bo, R E, from leave, to Kirkee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 3rd December, 1887.

1. There will be Commanding Officer's Parade at the Town Hall, this day, Saturday, the 3rd inst., at 4-45 p.m. Red uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn. 15 rounds of blank ammunition per man will be issued. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road, Girgaum and Prince's Dock, at 4-15 p.m., and those met on the way will have their fares paid, and members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors. The following movements will be practiced on Parade, viz., :—Extensions, Bugle Calls, and Attack Formation.

2. Although the ranges have been told off for different Companies from 2nd to 22nd for practice it is hoped that this will not interfere with Class firing, and that officers Commanding Companies will endeavour in every way to meet the wishes of men who wish to fire their class while the practice is proceeding.

3. The distances for the Bayley Challenge Shield are changed to 150,300, and 500 yds. and for the Wyer Cup to 700 and 800 yds.

4. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows :—No. 2588 Vol. M. E. Toole to "A" Company ; and No. 2589 Vol. F. B. Stratton to "B." Company.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following orders are notified :—

5. There will be a Commanding Officer's parade this day, Saturday, the 3rd inst., at 6, 45 a.m., on the Kennedy Sea-face.

6. There will be Musketry at 7 a.m. on Tuesday, next the 6th inst., at the Riding school.

7. There will be drill with swords at 7 a.m. on Wednesday, next, the 7th inst., at the Riding school.

By Order.

(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON, Capt. and Adjutant, Bombay Vol. R. Corps.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

FITZ-GIBBON—November 25, at Thana, the wife of P J Fitz-Gibbon, Assistant Engineer, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BORROWDALE—November 30, at No 3, Mount Road, Madras, the wife of Sergt-Major William Borrowdale, Riding Master, H E the Governor's Body Guard, of a son.

EVANS—November 29, the wife of Lewis Evans, Superintendent of the Mysore Reefs Gold Mines, Colar, of a son

JAMES—November 25, at Buxar, Shahabad, the wife of A H James, of a son.

KITCHIN—November 28, at 47 Chowringhee, Calcutta, the wife of the Rev Arthur Kitchin, Senior Cathedral Chaplain, of a son.

SEATON—November 22, at Lahore, the wife of R H Seaton, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

FANSHAWE—BOWHILL—November 21, at St. Thomas' Church, Hyderabad Sind, by the Rev F Sandberg, Chaplain, John Charles Fanshawe, District Supt., Burma Police, to Agnes Rosalie, fourth daughter of the late S John Bowhill, C B.

SHEPERD—SODEN—November 23, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by Rev Arthur Kitchin, M A, Senior Chaplain, Albert Wilberforce Sheperd, L R C S I, L and L K Q C P I, M C P, and S L M R H, Dub, Med Off, Desoi Circle, Jorhat, Assam, to Elsie Wills (Dilly) Soden eldest daughter of Charles J Soden, Esq. H M C S, of 5 Charleville Terrace, North Circular Road, Dublin.

DEATHS.

FOX—November 9, at Quetta, Francis Matthew Fox, S M, leaving a wife and 13 children to deplore his loss. Aged 56 years.

JENKINS—November 27, at Panighatta, of fever, C J D Jenkins, Manager of the Ord Terai Tea Estate.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS, and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and the PRIVATE SECRETARY which cannot be DELIVERED at BELLA VISTA, MAHABLESHWAR, by 2 p. m., on FRIDAY, 9th December, should be addressed to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MALABAR POINT, Bombay, until further notice.

J. MONTEATH,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay

Bella Vista, Mahableshwar, 30th November 1887.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1887.

IT is evident that President Grevy holds the opinion which the late Lord Beaconsfield gave expression to in the declaration that there is no virtue in resignation. But when once the unlucky word is pronounced, it is very difficult to recall it. M. Grevy, finding that it was possible to postpone the relinquishment of his power for two days by deferring till Thursday the farewell message promised for Tuesday, conceived that he might still retain the Presidency by declining to send any message. He spoke of the changed circumstances as justifying him in endeavouring to form a new Ministry, but the endeavour to do so seems not to have succeeded. The Chamber insisted upon the promised message and M. Grevy, has, no doubt, sent it, with his resignation. It would appear that M. Ferry is considered to have the best prospect of being elected to the Presidential Chair. Why the Chamber should have been supposed by M. Grevy to "dread" his becoming President when they could exclude him by abstaining to vote for him it is not easy to understand. M. Ferry as President would be more likely than either M. Freycinet or M. Floquet to base his foreign policy upon an understanding with Prince Bismarck. He did so when he was Prime Minister, and his expulsion from office when things went wrong in Tonquin, somewhat vexed the German Chancellor.

THE conquest of Upper Burma has thrown upon the Government of India and the Chief Commissioner a duty which no foreign government ought ever to neglect ; that of inquiry into the customs of the people. Unless the opportunity be promptly made use of, it will be lost for ever ; just as in Arakan after above sixty years' occupation and in Pegu after thirty years, no available information exists. We do not allude to the common habits of the people and their ceremonies, the general practice of smoking, the presenting of pickled tea, the eating of elephant's flesh and lizards ; these and many other patent facts have long been known to all observers, and find place in all sorts of books of travel and adventure. We refer to the customs of which the Courts of Justice may take cognizance, but which as a rule have never been recorded, and on which disinterested officials Native as well as European hazard contrary theories from time to time. We have no difficulty in indicating some of the principal of these points. It were desirable to ascertain whether the assent of the parents of the bride and bridegroom is required before a marriage, and whether the absence of their consent invalidates the contract. Some say it does ; others contend that the young people may contract themselves into matrimony at their own sweet will. There is also great difference of statement as to whether when a man dies, the sons wait till the death of their mother before they are allowed to divide the patrimony, and the same as to the right of a creditor to seize a part of the family property to satisfy a debt owed by a young undivided son. For a long time it was assumed by the Recorder of Rangoon that either the husband or wife could divorce the other at any moment and without assigning any cause ; it has now been decided that this supposed custom never had any existence. So serious a mistake may serve to illustrate the danger of the Courts attempting to adjudicate in the absence of any information. Unless a collection of customs is made without delay, the ascertainment will have to be done by the Courts at great trouble and expense, and not without much false swearing on behalf of the excited litigants. Were any example needed, it can be found in the wisdom of Mountstuart Elphinstone who upon the conquest of the Deccan put Mr. Steele the Deputy Agent for Sirdars on to the special duty of recording the customs of the people. The valuable answers returned by the Collectors and Political Agents to his careful questions became the basis of a work which greatly aided the Courts ever since and is constantly referred to in the learned compilation of Messrs. West and Buhler. The similar compilation called the Customary Law of the Punjab by Mr. Tupper has received deserved praise from Sir Henry Maine : and it may interest our readers to know that Mr. Nelson, a learned Judge in the Madras Presidency, has lately insisted on the appointment of a commission to ascertain the customs about property, marriage and adoption among the Non-Aryan inhabitants of that Presidency to whom, he says, the Sanskrit Law is wrongly applied.

EVERYBODY is agreed that one of the most urgent and important questions in connection with the Indian Army is the supply of British officers with our native regiments. How is it to be kept up ? Only a few days ago, as announced in our telegraphic columns, the Government of India sanctioned the appointment of officers from British regiments in India without restriction as to service, or to the length of time they may have been with their regiments, that is to say, a young officer who has just joined a British regiment may at once apply to join the Staff Corps. He need not, as heretofore, remain a year with his English regiment. The only restriction put on him is one of age. He must not be more than twenty-five years old. Now to those who have studied the subject, this last order of the Government of India is a very important one. It admits a Subaltern almost at once to the Staff Corps, his sojourn with his British corps being almost nominal. But this being so, why does not the Government of India go a step further, and return to the old system of direct appointments to the Indian Army ? If the candidate for the Staff Corps need only stop a month or six weeks in a British regiment, why force him to go to one at all ? Nobody gets any good by his stay there. He is nobody's child. Directly it is known that he has applied for the Staff Corps, all interest in him ceases. The Colonel regards him as an encumbrance, the Adjutant feels it useless to waste time and instruction on him, and his brother officers generally look upon him altogether as an outsider. A year with a British regiment under these circumstances is an experience which too many unfortunate Subalterns have gone through of late years, and the fact that Government no longer requires it of them is matter for sincere congratulation. But since so much has been conceded, why not, we repeat, go a step further, and return to the old plan of appointing young officers direct to the Staff Corps ? Why do not a hundred and fifty or a couple of hundred of the cadets at Sandhurst come straight out to India every year and go direct to native regiments ? The system would not only answer admirably as regards the Subalterns themselves, but would be a great relief to officers commanding British regiments. Under present regulations most British regiments in India are almost entirely denuded of Subalterns, these young gentlemen having nearly all joined the Staff Corps, and their work being done by senior Captains or even Majors, who naturally hate the whole arrangement very cordially. It is not too much to say that many battalions of the line in India are crippled for want of officers owing to the drain on them by the Staff Corps. The plan of direct commissions puts an end at once to this intolerable state of things, besides freeing the Subalterns themselves from the very disagreeable necessity of spending some months in a regiment where they are not wanted and where everybody makes them feel that they would be better away. Since, then, direct commissions would be a distinct gain to everybody concerned, what hinders the adoption of the system without further delay ?

Of course, those who object to the proposal for direct commissions will bring forward the old argument that the time a youngster spends with his British regiment is useful in teaching him those lessons of discipline and duty which can nowhere else be so learnt, and that to deprive him of that teaching would be to deprive him of the most valuable part of his training. We fully admit that there can hardly be a better school for a young fellow than an English regiment. It develops whatever is best and most manly in his nature, and it emphatically makes a man of him. But then it has been shown over and over again that the Probationer for the Staff Corps is generally treated as an interloper in the British regiment with which he is serving, and his life is made so uncomfortable for him that he is glad to get away from it. He does not see the bright side of regimental life with a line battalion, and he will lose nothing by going direct into the Indian service. Then there is the old plea that was made so much of when the Staff Corps was first established, namely that as all the officers for the Indian Army were to be taken from British regiments, the two services would be drawn closer and closer together, until, in some mysterious way not at all clearly defined, they would almost become one. We see what that has come to. It is true that the feeling between the two services is of the most cordial nature, but that is not because, but in spite of, the constant drafting of officers from one to the other. In other words, the one source of irritation is that British regiments are depleted of officers to feed Indian regiments. So that this objection, like the other, falls to the ground.

In conclusion, we need hardly point out how heartily the return to direct commissions would be welcomed by that numerous body of old Indian officers who have sons about to start in life. The present system weighs heavily on them. The time their boys are obliged to spend in British regiments, and we must add the remarks they too often hear there in regard to their father's service, not infrequently give them a distaste for the Native Army which it takes them a long time to get over. They come to a native regiment prejudiced against Sepoys and with the feeling that in exchanging a British for an Indian battalion, they have somehow come down in the world. It is unavoidable, perhaps, but it is a pity. The British Army is such a noble service, its traditions are so glorious, and its associations so distinguished, that it is no wonder a young fellow of soldierly instincts should be loth to quit it for the Staff Corps. By and bye he will come to recognize the fact that the Indian Army offers a career second to none in the world, but he cannot be blamed if he only comes round to this view in time. And thus we think we have conclusively shown that a return to direct commissions for the Indian Army will serve the best interests of both the British and Indian services, while to the cadets themselves the change will be most beneficial. And in these hard times, it would cheer many a struggling Indian *pater-familias* if he knew that his sons were coming straight into the old service, without the present costly and inconvenient procedure. By their last order on the subject, the Government of India have done much to remedy a serious grievance. Let them go a step further, and abolish it altogether.

OUR correspondent at Teheran makes mention of the Afghan Pretender, and writing on the 31st October, speaks with warm approval of the energy and tact of Mr. Nicolson, to whose skill and perseverance are largely due the success of the efforts which induced Ayoob Khan to place himself under British protection :—Ever since Ayoob was lost sight of in the Dasht-i-Lut, we have had no news of him. His own people think him dead, most of his followers have been caught or have given themselves up and many, thanks to the efforts of our *chargé d'affaires*, Mr. Nicolson, have been, at their own request, sent off to India. The work of Mr. Nicolson (who *entre parenthese* is a brother-in-law of Lady Dufferin) during the critical time after Ayoob's escape, is worthy of the highest praise. When I consider the people he had to deal with, viz. apathetic Persian ministers, Afghan intriguers, and blackguards, who actually threatened to attack the legation—the Persian authorities took the trouble to guard Mr. Nicolson like a boycottee in Ireland till he requested to be left to his own devices—when I consider his enormous correspondence, numerous ciphered telegrams every day to and from the Indian and Home Governments, and the agents in Khorassan, and his somewhat small staff, and when, besides, some representatives of foreign powers at Teheran were more or less against him even to the extent of advising the Persian authorities in a way unfavourable to him, I must say he does deserve the highest praise.

UPON another point our correspondent's testimony is interesting :—In spite of all Professor Vambery's letters, I must say that the Russian legation here was in no way privy to the escape of Ayoob Khan. The Russians were naturally glad that he had gone off to Afghanistan, but they knew nothing of his going, or wanting to go. It would be well if Professor Vambery ceased inditing firebrand letters. He is a rabid Russophobe, but that is no reason why others should take him as an authority on Afghan politics. Things have changed somewhat since he was in these regions, twenty years ago, and things and circumstances which were existing then are quite changed now.

DR. PETERSON has been nominated by the Ratepayers' Association, as a candidate for the vacant seat in the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, created by the death of Mr. Goculdas Jugmohundas.

MR. BADROODIN TYEBJEE, who had been for some time suffering from an affection of the eyes, and had to go to England to avail himself of the best medical treatment there, having returned to Bombay a few days ago, has resumed practice at the Bar.

THE Bombay Ratepayers' Association has addressed a long memorial to Government anent the Municipal Bill, in which they express similar views to those held by the Corporation Committee.

BEFORE Mr. P. H. Dastur, first class magistrate of Ahmedabad, Mr. Kaikhosru Nowrojee Kabrajee, editor of the *Rast Goftar* newspaper, and Rustomjee Nowrojee, the printer, were charged with defaming Chagan Oomedchaind, editor of the *Nayadarshak*, a Gujeratee weekly, published at Ahmedabad ; but the magistrate, under section 253 of the Criminal Procedure Code, discharged the defendants on the 11th May 1887. The complainant appealed against the order of discharge to Mr. Ashton, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who however, rejected the petition in July last. The complainant has now appealed to the High Court for revision of the order passed by Mr. Dastur. The matter has been allowed to stand over for a fortnight.

MR. JOHN MACPHERSON, barrister-at-law, who lately acted as Advocate-General at Bombay, goes home by the next mail-steamer.

AT the time of the trial and conviction of the Talavias, who in November 1885 caused a riot in Broach, in which Mr. W. B. Prescott, police superintendent, and Ramjankhan Lalkhan, a police constable, were killed, general regret was expressed that Motigar *alias* the "Mata," as he was called, who was believed to be the ringleader, had escaped justice. In August last, however, a man, said to be the "Mata," was arrested and tried before Mr. Choonilal Nenilal, first class magistrate of Broach, for being a member of an unlawful assembly in Broach in 1885 and for murder, in causing the deaths of the police officers abovementioned. On commital to a superior court, the accused was tried before Mr. S. Steward Joint Sessions Judge of Broach, who, however, came to the conclusion upon the evidence that the accused was not the "Mata ;" and the man was acquitted and discharged. Government appealed against the order of discharge to the High Court, and at the hearing of the appeal, the Government pleader raised a preliminary point that important evidence was not taken by the Sessions Judge ; but he was overruled on that point. Mr. Justice Birdwood and Mr. Justice Parsons, who heard the appeal, were of opinion that, on the whole, Mr. Steward's judgment was correct ; and the Government appeal was dismissed.

MR. CORDERY returned to Hyderabad by the mail train on Wednesday evening. A large number assembled on the platform to welcome him back. It is rumoured that he has been requested to stay in Hyderabad for another year.

THE *Deccan Times* hears hat the Minister of Hyderabad objects to the Resident and his Assistants being entertained by city noblemen without the matter being first referred to him. "Some time ago he complained of Mr. Cordery dining in the city without his knowledge, and the other day he raised difficulties about Major Robertson paying a visit to Rajah Murli Manohur. Probably his Excellency allows his recollection of the old times, when it was unsafe for Europeans to go into the city and when Nawabs were not allowed to go to the Resident without the Minister's leave, to influence him at a time when it is probably safer to traverse the streets of Hyderabad than it is those of London itself. He ought, however, to recollect that this extreme solicitude for the safety of the Residency officials is apt to be misconstrued into an attempt to interfere in the freedom of access of all parties to the Resident, that has existed since the 'good old days' denounced by Sir Richard Temple in his diary."

MAJOR ROBERTSON, Political Agent, second class, has been posted as Assistant to the Resident at Mysore and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Coorg.

MR. G. S. FORBES, Madras Civil Service, has been appointed to officiate as Political Agent, second class, and posted as First Assistant to the Resident, Hyderabad, and Secretary for Berar.

THE office of the Superintendent of Pensions in Calcutta is likely to be abolished before long.

IT is thought that the intrigues of the Tibetans in Sikkim will be settled by the Chinese Government without recourse to active measures on our part.

MR. FERGUSSON, the Official Trustee of Bengal, is compelled to take leave on account of ill-health.

SOME excitement has been caused in Calcutta by the discovery of a large number of forged five-rupee notes. The notes are said to be excellent forgeries, and some of them have been in circulation for a long time.

THE Governor of Chekiang has submitted a memorial to Pekin, suggesting that the native-grown opium in his province should be taxed to half the amount imposed on foreign opium, the revenue from the tax to be applied to the support of the local defensive forces.

THE "Star of Bethlehem," the appearance of which was predicted some time ago, is now seen at Cawnpore, after 8-30 p.m., just close to Venus.

THE Government of India have recommended to the Secretary of State the grant of a special pension of £100 a year to Mrs. Wells, the widow of the late Comptroller of Burma. Mr. Wells, it will be remembered, was drowned in the early part of this year.

GENERAL SIR H. PRENDERGAST, V. C., is to be confirmed in the appointment of British Resident in Mysore. The retirement scheme debars Sir H. Prendergast from further military employment.

CAPTAIN BELLINGHAM, Middlesex Regiment, has been appointed Adjutant, Hyderabad Volunteers, *vice* Lieutenant Browne, whose tenure of office has expired.

THE Shweli River Expedition is returning to Mandalay ; the Kachins are friendly. Nearly all the revenue has been paid in, and the rebel Tsawbwa Kan Hlaing is an outlaw and in hiding. Colonel Symons' column has done good work in the Pagyi District, and many of the villagers who had been out with the rebel leaders, either by choice or on compulsion, have returned to their villages. So many villages are however implicated that a small force will remain there for the present to prevent outbreaks.

THE Bengal Board of Revenue has called the special attention of all revenue officers and managers of the estates under the Court of Wards to the steady decrease, for the last three years, in the percentage of recoveries under decrees in their favour. The Lieutenant-Governor drew attention to this fact in his Resolution on the Legal Remembrancer's Report in September last, and the Board have now directed that the work of realization must be carried out with greater energy.

ON Nov. 10, was held a conference of the Central Liberal Association of North Ayrshire, at which it was unanimously agreed to adopt Sir William Wedderburn as the Liberal candidate for that division. The meeting in the evening was very enthusiastic. A resolution was carried with acclamation approving of Home Rule as the only solution of the Irish problem, and condemning the coercive policy of the Government as calculated to endanger the unity of the Empire.

THE tests for colour-blindness are compulsory in the case of Board of Trade examinations before the granting of certificates for the positions of master and mate. The results of these examinations are now presented in a White Paper by Mr. Thomas Gray, of the Marine Department. He fairly claims that they amply justify the Board's action in making the test compulsory. When it is found that a certain proportion of men inevitably describe red as brown or yellow, and that others take a green card to be drab or red, or black or yellow, it is obvious that they are not men to have the charge of vessels that may only be saved from collision by a careful look-out for the coloured lights of other ships upon the watery way. The candidates are not "plucked" for failure in distinguishing what are aptly called confusion tints. Failure means inability to distinguish red from green, or either from black, in daylight ; and red from green, or either from ground glass placed in the lanthorn. The general result of the tests is that one out of every two hundred candidates for officers' certificates is rejected. It is curious that this is practically the same proportion of serious colour-blindness that has been discovered in those colonies where similar examinations prevail. The test has been applied in the training ships with the result, that the happy discovery of cases of colour-blindness has been made in time to save a waste of power, in the preparation of lads for sea who are physically unfitted for the duties of navigation.

FATHER O'KEEFFE, of Borrisoleigh, Tipperary, has received a letter from Mr. Gladstone, in which he expresses his views on sermons. He says "I humbly concur with your Cardinal as to the value of the gift of preaching short (as well as longer) sermons—a rare gift at present, which under the varied exigencies of the times we may hope to see extended."

GENERAL LOW is arranging for four columns to move into the Yaw country next month, namely, one from Salin on the south, under command of Colonel Leggett, 10th Madras Infantry ; one from Pakoko *via* Pouk, under the command of Colonel Gatacre, 23rd Bombay Light Infantry ; one from Myaing, under the command of Captain Scallon, 23rd Bombay Light Infantry ; and one from Kalewa, under the command of Captain Sorrell, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent. The Salin column will move *via* Minlin to Launsche, and thence to Thillen, where it will communicate with the Pouk column. The Pouk column will move *via* Thillen to Gangaw, on the Myitha river, where it will meet the Myaing column, and also the Kalewa column. This last will go up the Myitha river in boats. Captain Raikes, Deputy Commissioner of the Chindwin, goes with this column as Political Officer, and Captain Eyre, Deputy Commissioner of Pagan, goes with the Pouk column. After the concentration at Gangaw, about the end of December, the columns will break up into several small columns and return by different routes. A party will also come down from Tammu and meet the Myitha column at Kalemyo. The Yaw country will thus be thoroughly worked over, and it is hoped that all the dacoit bands which have been harrying this country during the past eight months will be broken up, though a permanent effect can scarcely be hoped for till the country is brought more immediately under our protection and posts established at one or two points. Much useful survey work will also be done.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 1.

M. Rouvier's announcement to the Chamber of Deputies that M. Grevy had decided he would not send down the usual Presidential message caused a great sensation, and the Chamber almost unanimously passed a resolution declaring "that the Deputies awaited the promised message."

Ultimately M. Grevy intimated that he did not desire to engage in a conflict with Parliament and would send down the message on Friday. On the news of the event transpiring excited crowds gathered in the streets and thronged the approaches to the Elysee which were cleared by the police, but no rioting took place.

It is generally understood that M. Grevy acted thus under the influence of a mistaken belief that the Chamber dreading lest M. Ferry should be elected President would prefer retaining himself in office.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Mr. Maple, Conservative, has been elected for Camberwell, Dulwich Division, with 4,021 votes, defeating Mr. Henderson, the Liberal candidate who polled 2,609 votes.

Mr. Maple takes the seat rendered vacant by the appointment of Mr. J. M. Howard, Q.C., the sitting member, to a judgeship.

A RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 2.

A serious railway accident occurred on Wednesday at the Ranaghat Station, on the Eastern Bengal State Railway. There was no loss of life, but severe damage to rolling stock. It appears that five wagons standing on the dead siding to the south of the station when the No. 2 down goods train was coming full speed under line clear message from Arunghatta through unaccountable oversight the point connecting the siding with the main line was left open and the goods train entered the siding and collided with the wagons standing there. A porter probably unloading the wagon got severely injured and was promptly sent to the local Municipal Hospital. The engine of the colliding train with four wagons attached to it and five wagons standing on the siding got severely damaged. A large crowd assembled, but no help was rendered till 2 in the afternoon, when the Locomotive Superintendent with his Assistant and workmen came in the pilot engine and succeeded in raising two wagons.

Mr. Tritton, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, visited the scene of the wreck yesterday mornfing with some workmen, and have been engaged in rerailing the engine, the Sub-divisional Officer being on tour.

The Sub-Deputy Magistrate recorded the evidence of the persons.

A NEW LIBRARY AT DEWAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DEWAS Dec. 2.

The ceremony of laying the foundation tone of the new library building was performed to-day by H. H. the Narayanraw Dadasaed Powar. Mr. Kunte, Minister of the senior branch, delivered a short opening address. His Highness then made a very happy speech. He took this occasion to confer upon his subjects the boon of local self-government. Row Saheb the Maharajah also made a few remarks. Row Bahadur Kirtane thanked his Highness for the boon bestowed upon his subjects, and Mr. Kunte thanked his Highness for having laid the foundation stone.

His Highness pays one-third of the cost of the new library, the remainder being defrayed from subscriptions.

THE VICEROY ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAWAL PINDI, Dec. 2.

A grand review was held to-day at the Camp of Exercise at Lawrencepur in the presence of the Viceroy, Commander-in-Chief, and a number of visitors from Rawal Pindi. An excursion train with visitors left Rawal Pindi at nine o'clock, and the Viceroy's special train about an hour later, and carriages were provided at Lawrencepur Station to drive to the Camp, distant about six miles.

Parade commenced at 12 o'clock. The troops consisting of 9 Regiments of Cavalry and 2 Batteries of Artillery under the command of General Luck walked, trotted, and galloped past, all the movements being exceptionally well done, especially the first.

A Cavalry engagement took place, in which an imaginary enemy having broken through the first line of Cavalry was engaged by the second line, a general melee then ensued, until the enemy having apparently taken to flight, the Cavalry followed in full pursuit. In conclusion the troop were formed in position at the lower end of the parade ground and galloped up to the saluting post.

The Viceroy then rode forward and complimented General Luck on the behaviour of the troops and the excellent entertainment provided for the spectators.

An adjournment was then made for lunch, which was provided at the different messes.

The remainder of the afternoon was devoted to tent pegging and other sports. An excursion train left for Rawalpindi at 7 o'clock. The Viceroy sleeps in the special train and starts for Lahore tomorrow morning.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Dec. 1.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa, homeward bound from Colombo, Madras and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, Dec. 1.

The mail steamer Pekin from Bombay arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4½

The Manchester market has been firm.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69¼
4½ do. do.	71¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	102 exd.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103
4½ per cent. French Rentes	106½
Bar Silver	43⅞

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £20,400,000; increase £100,000; public deposits, £4,100,000; decrease £100,000; other deposits £22,100,000; increase £100,000; other securities, £18,900,000; no change; notes and gold, £12,700,000; no change; The Bank's Reserve is 48 per cent. of the Liabilities.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(December 2.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

America.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

China.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect. Elephant Point-Penang cable interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, Dec. 1.

10 p.m.	74·3

FRIDAY, Dec. 2.

6 a.m.	70·8
10 a.m.	76·2
2 p.m.	81·0
4 p.m.	81·9

LONDON IN NOVEMBER.

(FROM A LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 10th Nov.

No more simple and useful sedative has yet found its way into the British Pharmacopœia; nor, in spite of the giant onward strides of Science and Physics, is there ever likely to be discovered a more effective cooler to the fire of passion, to the bubbling boil of enthusiasm, or to the white heat of hysteria than a douche of cold water—common cold water, not chemically prepared soda water or salutaris, but the ordinary aqua, projected on the sufferer directly from the tin can or the cloud. It is an old recipe of Mother Nature's, and, unlike Eno's Fruit Salt and Epp's Cocoa, needs no puffing notices on railway walls or journal covers to make it take, even though it cannot truly be said with Epp's Cocoa that it is found grateful and comforting.

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On Wednesday, with a radical disregard for the feelings of corporations, present and ex-mayors, bands and guild processions, Mother Nature managed pretty successfully with her never failing water-supply to extinguish the enthusiasm which burned in the breasts of our civic dignitaries, or at least made it smoulder so pitifully low that one could hardly recognize its being alight. But what fire could keep it ablaze in the steady downpour of an English wet day? Even love's torch is often found to burn unsteadily, to flicker and go out when subjected to the trial of a few hours' exposure to the wind and chilly rain. What wonder then, that spite of prospective good cheer and visions of dry wines, that the fire of the Alderman's eye should be quenched by the sight of the gloomy streets, the limp and dripping banners, the be-draggled draperies whose tawdry gorgeousness suits only a summer's day and the half drowned people, the ragged unemployed and the non-ragged unemployed, whom the police might have wisely moved on homewards, and thus staved off an epidemic of influenza and bad colds? There are people who never miss a Lord Mayor's Show—who each year, come rain, come shine, run to see the sight with a childlike simplicity and guilelessness that is beautiful to see. I am not one of them. I say it with regret, not in the spirit of the Pharisee, that the zest for simple pleasures has departed from me and with it an immensity of the easily procured gaiety of life.

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It is a pity to be too blasé to enjoy a waggonload of shepherds and shepherdesses, drawn by six horses and followed by a mounted hawking party—the whole illustrative of open spaces, commons and, I suppose, churchyards which our admirable corporation has rescued from the hands of the modern angel of destruction, the ferry builder; or not to admire a car supporting "Charity" with its groups, representing hospitals and other benevolent foundations and followed by the Volunteer Medical Staff orps with a military field ambulance; or "Education' attended by a staff of teachers and craftsmen and a figure typifying the Guildhall School of Music. I am past caring for any of these gay sights, specially in such circumstances as on Wednesday; and I can only thin with sympathy of those poor dear innocent s ectators who stood all day in draughty balcony or muddy street, and now are enjoying or suffering rather, the great nemesis of their hardihood in a severe infliction of cold in the head, accompanied by frequent sneezes and that extreme sensibility of nose and eyes that is its sequence.

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Without going out into highways and byeways in wintry weather to see spectacles, one usually falls in for a full share of influenza, and London is very well stocked with other epidemics as well now-a-days. Mumps is making sad havoc of beauty in many quarters, and though of course its effects are temporary, while they last they are simply awful. *Punch* gives us an idea of what a choir boy looks like under the influence of mumpsimus as he calls it; but the contour of a choir boy's face is not expected to be so perfect as that of a woman of society, therefore the choir boy has the advantage. I know a pretty woman, at least she was pretty last week, she is sadly ugly now, who has shut herself up in her room to dree her weird of mumps all alone with her maid. I suppose that a woman is no more heroic in the eyes of her attendant than is a man in those of his valet. If ever anything was trying to the mind of a lady's maid, it must be to have to expend her efforts at adornment on the person of a mump-stricken mistress; and from the depths of our artistic souls we must all pity her.

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One of the institutions that Mr. Matthew Arnold admired so highly in the States, the public library whose doors open freely to the touch of white soft fingers that labour not, neither do they spin, or to the skilful but roughly used hand of the working man, which has but just relinquished the hammer or the plane, is now an established fact in different parts of London. This week, Chelsea has followed the wise example of those who think a small outlay of public money will bring in large interest in public good, and if you look into the temporary premises in the large room upstairs in the Vestry Hall, you will see, as Mr. Matthew Arnold did in America, the poor small scraps of humanity in jacket and skimpy knickerbockers, poring over the pages of the illustrated papers, with one grimy paw ready to turn over the leaves, whilst the other dives into those happily invisible depths of pocket where rest his beloved top and marbles. You will see the mechanic snatch a half hour's recreation after dinner in looking through the journals of his trade or the daily papers, the school girl comes in to scan the Queen and the great host of general readers to whom the Contemporary, Quarterly or Century, are equally welcome as brain food and sustenance, occupying the seats all day long and unwillingly laying their reading aside when the clock hands point to 10 p. m. the closing time.

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The public library movement in Chelsea has been from the beginning well taken up and supported. Earl Cadogan has offered the lease of a free site and a donation of £500. Lady Cadogan has given £50 besides towards expenses and Lord Mon swell, Sir Charles Dilke, the Rev. G. Blunt and Rev. R. Eyton and all the principal householders in Chelsea have helped to start it successfully The Rector of Chelsea, Mr. Blunt, with a regard to the real welfare of his parishioners proposed that the library should be opened on Sundays from 2 to 9 p. m., and in spite of some stiff opposition from some who object to what they call continentalizing the Sabbath, his motion was carried by a large majority. I am afraid there are worse ways of continentalizing the Sabbath than by opening a library on Sunday, and I must say I think the sooner England is continentalized by the opening of libraries, museums, and galleries, the better for us all from every point of view. That the establishment of a public reading-room is an advantage and is appreciated on week days no one can doubt, and the Sunday opening of one can at least be no more harmful than the opening of a public house which at present is allowed and even thought necessary by many.

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I hear that it is mostly women who object to Sunday opening; and I suppose one must believe it, though it seems almost incredible that they should be opposed to what ought to strike them as a harmless institution in comparison with the public house. I noticed how very few women in comparison with men were to be seen in the reading room. If they enjoyed the privilege they would perhaps be more willing that men should take advantage of it on Sundays as well as in their short hours of leisure during the week.

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This week Mrs. Ashton Dilke lectured on "Woman's Rights," at the Liberal Hall, in Chelsea, and had apparently very appreciative audience of the stronger sex, with a fair sprinkling of women of perhaps weaker bodies, but of as decidedly strong minds and wills as any of the men present. To the uninitiated the "Woman's Rights" sounds a formidable person, a creature who wears strong clothes and boots, a hard hat and, perhaps, even carries a pipe and a stick and is attended by a snarling savage little bull puppy. It is a fancy picture however. The women who think most, often trouble themselves less about effect than their neighbours. Miss Jessie Craigen, I should think, does not trouble her mirror much when she dons her bonnet, which is of the shape known as Coalbox in years that are far away past counting. Miss Helen Taylor, Miss Orme and Mrs. Ashton Dilke evidently trust themselves to the hands of clever *modistes* who turn them out on the platform like pattern dolls just straight from Paris. It does not detract from the point of Mrs. Ashton Dilke's speech, that she wears a simply draped dress of quiet heliotrope silk with a darker velvet heliotrope jacket, showing a full silk vest kept in place by a cuirass and collar of beadwork to match. From the hall one can see a delicate little puritan frill of white linen coming below the skirt over a pair of dainty shoes. These little items that go towards making an ordinary looking woman pretty, and a pretty woman fascinating to the eyes of men are not to be despised by those who have to coax, wheedle, or cajole the things they want from all powerful man, instead of claiming them as a right that is theirs through equal citizenship. Her soft accents, slight lisp and the little drawn out ah's between her words, did not apparently detract either from the power of her address; and as far as men can be convinced on any subject which does not directly affect themselves, or their dinners, or their dogs, the male audience seemed convinced that the franchise should be extended to their sisters; they were somewhat more doubtful about their wives, but they were at any rate willing to admit unmarried women to the vote. *Fiat experimentum in corpore vili.* It may not be a complimentary view of the spinster and her prerogative, but there is another proverb referring to the limited choice that is accorded to the begging fraternity that will make the unmarried satisfied with any thing they can get.

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Mrs. Ashton Dilke finds women's apathy on the subject of the franchise the greatest difficulty in the way of obtaining it. Men declare that women don't care for it, do not see its value, and would not use their vote if it were given them to-morrow. I find that this is very much the case among a certain class of women who have never had any privileges to exercise, and naturally do not know of their existence. Another kind of woman who does not care for women's franchise is she who has been married early and kept well in hand. She has had her rights in her own house,—her husband has fetched and carried and even sometimes buttoned her boots for her, but to have a voice in public affairs, she might as well have cried to be Queen, and she would have had as much chance of getting heard. What women will have in the coming bye and bye depends on themselves. That men's places in the world's platform are being filled by women is an undoubted fact. That they will fulfil their duties equally well remains to be seen.

HEALTH-RESORTS FOR HINDUS.

A Hindu correspondent writes:—You were good enough to give space for my two letters in the issues of your valuable journal, dated the 29th January and 12th July 1884, regarding health resorts for Hindus. Since writing these letters I have seen several Hindu gentlemen, such as Messrs. Justice Nanabhoy Harridas, Kassinath Trimbuck Telang, V. N. Mandlik, Luckmidas Khimjee, Vissonjee Khimjee, Raghoonath Narayen Khote, Gunputrao Pitale, Chutoorbhooj Moorarjee, Dhamodur Takursi Mooljee, Vundravundas Purshotumdas, Anundrao Narayen Vassudeo, and several others. As hinted in my letters, and also in the letter of Dr. Blaney which appeared in the issue of your journal, dated the 29th January 1884, there is in the initial stage a necessity to form a managing committee composed of a few influential gentlemen to lead the movement and give it, as Dr. Blaney said, the stamp of authority so as to open a general subscription list and to encourage the Hindu community generally to subscribe according to means. A scheme has been drafted, but is waiting to be brought into operation for want of co-operation of the leading gentlemen. My object in bringing this subject forward is to ascertain whether the above gentlemen will kindly co-operate so as to form a committee of management. Communications forwarded to the following address will reach me, and I shall be happy to see the writers personally:—"A Hindu," care of Travelling Post Office, Victoria Terminus, G. I. P. R., Bori Bunder.

During the past two years Dr. T. Blaney's suggestions have been taken notice of not, by Hindus, but by philanthropic members of Borah and Khoja communities, and two excellent sanataria, one opposite the Churney Road station and the other at Bandora, have been erected by Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy and late Jairaj Peerbhoy for the use of those communities. But how unfortunate the poor Hindus are? They have no sanitarium, and many valuable lives are lost owing to want of such resort.

DEPARTURE OF SIR ALFRED LYALL.

Sir Alfred Lyall, Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Provinces, who arrived in Bombay on Wednesday morning last and had been staying during the interval with Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. S. Bissett, of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, left for Europe by yesterday's English mail steamer. Early in the afternoon, Sir A. Lyall visited the Bombay High Court, and at a later hour lunched at the Royal Yacht Club with Mr. Arthur Crawford, Revenue Commissioner, Sir Thomas Thompson, Mr. J. O. Miller, Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor, and others. A number of native gentlemen of rank and station had specially come down to Bombay to bid Sir Alfred Lyall a hearty good-bye; and among those of them who were present at the Apollo Bunder yesterday were Maharaja Pertab Narran Sing, of Ajodia, in Oude; Pundit Shivshunker, Member of the State Council of Kotah in Rajputana, Mr. Shaik Enaitoola, Talookdar of Sudanpoor, Oude; Mr. Mehdi Hussan Khan, Chief Justice of Hyderadad; Dustoor Bohmanjee Jamaspjee, of Poona; Mr. Mungilal Hathiram, moonim of the firm of Govindas Luxmondas, of Mathura; Mr. Samirmull Oomednull, of the great Ajmere firm of Kavalnen Hamirsing, and others. Several Bombay citizens were also present on the occasion of Sir Alfred Lyall's departure, among whom were (besides the gentlemen already named) Sir Frank Souter, Lieutenant-Colonel Bissett, Messrs. Davdut Dannee, moonim of Mr. Shivlal Motilal, Ganeshdas Sobhagmull, Ganeshdas Thakoredas, Ganeshdas Crushnajee, Ganesh Venayek, Luxmondas Sewdas, and other bankers and shroffs having dealings with the N.-W. Provinces. Sir Alfred Lyall courteously shook hands with the gentlemen present, and received presents of garlands and bouquets of flowers from Mr. Davdut Dannee and other shroffs. Accompanied by some of his friends, he left the Bunder in the Government steam launch Bee about 4-30 p.m.

KATHIAWAR RACES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOTE, Nov. 28.

Appended are the results of the Kathiawar races which were run at Rajkote:—

FIRST DAY.

First Race.—"Bhownuggur Cup."—Rs. 500. Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Melton's b cb f Luck, 7st. 10lbs., Jessa	1
Mr. Mackay's b cb f Lady Effie, 7st. 10lbs., Native	2

Luck jumped off with a commanding lead, was never caught, and won easily.

Second Race.—"H. H. Aga Khan's Purse."—Rs. 300. Distance 1 mile.

H. H. the Thakore of Wudwhan's b a h Satan, 8st. 7lbs., Native	1
H. H. the Thakore of Rajkote's gr a h Rising Star, 8st. 7lbs., Suliman	2
Mr. Mackay's b a g Rip, 8st. 4lbs., Native	3

Satan won easily. Rising Star a bad second.

Third Race.—"Pony Plate."—Rs. 150. Distance ½ mile.

Mr. Brown's g cb m Mistress of the Robes	w.o.

Fourth Race.—"Horse Show Scramble."—Rs. 100. Distance 3 furlongs.

Hari Sings Sumbaji's Tajan	1
Shakar Khan Saudagar's Shakar	2

Ten starters ran in two heats, in the final heat Tajan won easily.

SECOND DAY.

First Race.—"Nursery Plate."—Rs. 500. Distance ½ mile.

Mr. Melton's b cb f Luck	w.o.

Second Race.—"Challenge Shield."—Rs. 750. Distance 1 mile.

H. H. the Thakore of Wudwhan's b a h Satan, 9st. 9lbs., Native	1
H. H. the Thakore of Rajkote's b a h Ayed, 10st. 12lbs., Native	2
H. H. the Thakore of Rajkote's b a h Elliott, 9st. 5lbs., Native	3

Good race, won by a length. A bad third.

Third Race.—"The Wudwhan Cup."—Rs. 200 presented by H. H. the Thakore of Wudwhan with Rs. 200 from the fund. For all galloways and ponies. Distance ½ mile.

H. H. the Thakore of Wudwhan's b a gal Duke, 8st. 7lbs.	1
H. H. the Thakore of Rajkote's gr a gal Robin Gray	2
H. H. the Thakore of Rajkote's ch a p Twilight	3
Mr. Mackay's br cb gal Chandbhai	0

Duke won easily, half length between second and third. Chandbhai ran out.

Fourth Race.—"Agency Police Sowar's Race."—Rs. 25, 15 and 10. Distance ¼ mile.

Hardat Itcharam's b a g Blair Athol	1
Sujah Khan's gr a g Lord Warden	2

Six ran. Blair Athol won by a length.

THIRD DAY.

First Race.—"Agency Cup"—Rs. 300. Distance ½ mile.

Mr. Mackay's b a g Rip, Mr. Melliss	1
Mr. Shakar Khan's gr ch h Surrey, Native	2
Mr. Mohammed Khan's ch ch h Rory O'Moore	3

Five ran. Rip took up the running on starting closely accompanied by Surrey, Rory O'Moore next. They ran in this order to the ½ mile post. Coming round the bend home, Rip disposed of his opponents, and won in a canter.

Second Race.—Chargers' Race—Rs. 250. Distance ½ mile.

Mr. Betram's b a h Royal Chief, 10st, owner	1
Mr. Melliss's b a h King Arthur, 10st 12 lb., owner	2
Mr. Brown's b a h Teviotdale, 9st 7 lb., owner	3

Royal Chief won after a close race with King Arthur, who was beaten by three-fourth length.

Third Race.—"Consolation Race" for all horses beaten at this meeting—Rs. 150. Weight for age raised one stone. Distance ½ mile.

H. H. the Thakore of Rajkote's b a h Ayed, 10st. 12 lb., Mr. Brown	1
H. H. the Thakore of Rajkote's b a h Elliott, 9st. 7 lb., Native	2
Mr. Mackay's br cb gal Chandbhai, 9st 7 lb. Native.	3

After a false start they all got well away. The Thakore's pair shoved up in front and came away from the rest of the field. A fine race home ended in a win for Ayed (well ridden by Mr. Brown) by a head.

Fourth Race.—"Darbari Sowar's Race."—Rs. 25, 15 and 10. Distance ½ mile.

The Wudwhan Durbar's Jung Bahadoor	1
The Rajkote Durbar's Sikunder	2

Ten ran. Won by ½ length.

HOW MRS. BAGNET REFUSED TO GO TO ENGLAND.

"You really ought to go to England, my dear," said Captain Bagnet, as he sat at breakfast with his wife.

"But I will not go to England, Captain Bagnet, so it's no use your asking me," replied Mrs. B.

"Think of the children," said her husband solemnly.

"Think of the fiddlesticks," said the lady airily.

"You shall go to England, Mrs. Bagnet," said her husband, losing his temper.

"We will see about that, my dear," said his wife sweetly. She knew that when her husband got in a rage, the victory was hers.

"But you ought to go home," he went on; "the Doctor says you ought: the children want you at home, and I want you to go."

"Yes, I know you do, dear," returned the wife of his bosom; "and when I am at home you will be able to carry on nicely with Mrs. Flighty, won't you, my love?"

"I'll be d——d if you are not enough to provoke a saint," said Captain Bagnet, as he abruptly left the breakfast table, and beat a hasty retreat into his office.

Whether Mrs. Bagnet's insinuation in regard to Mrs Flighty had any foundation in fact need not be too nicely enquired into. As Captain Bagnet sat in his office that day, he was moody and preoccupied. Like other Indian husbands, he was sincerely anxious that his wife should go home. Her health required it. Dr. Gammon had said so, and Gammon was a man who knew what he was about. Prolonged residence in India was bad for ladies. Among other things it told on their temper. Mrs. Bagnet's temper had been very trying of late. Whenever he dined at the Club, he had no peace for a week afterwards. What did married men want with Clubs, was Mrs Bagnet's constant enquiry? Why should a married man sit up till two o'clock in the morning drinking pegs? Pegs, indeed! A married man ought never to touch a peg. He had his health to consider, and his wife and children to think of. If bachelors chose to ruin their health by indulging in pegs, why, that was their affair, and nobody cared what became of a bachelor, whereas a married man—And so on; and so on. Until at last poor Bagnet came to hate the very sound of the name "married man," and to pine mildly for freedom. Then it was he who consulted Dr. Gammon as to the state of Mrs. Bagnet's health, and was informed by that astute practitioner that it was high time Mrs. Bagnet went home. Besides their two children were at home, and Bagnet felt that it was trifling with some of the most sacred feelings of our nature to separate a mother from her children. Far be it from him from motives of selfishness to keep Mrs. Bagnet by his side, when she was doubtless yearning to be with her children at Worthing. To all which affecting and beautiful sentiments, which, it must be admitted, did Captain Bagnet very great credit, it is sad to relate that Mrs. Bagnet only responded by saying that it was all stuff and nonsense, and that if Captain Bagnet imagined for a moment that she was going home to live in a dull pokey place like Worthing, while he enjoyed himself out in India with his Club and flirtations, why then he made a very great mistake.

All these matters passed through Captain Bagnet's mind, as he sat in the office that day, and looked sorrowfully out of the window, and reflected how exceedingly obstinate and unreasonable were women in general and Mrs. Bagnet in particular. The view from his window was one of the prettiest in Bombay, commanding as it did an excellent view of the harbour and shipping. All sorts of steamers going home every day, and next Friday evening the mail would be going. Ah! if Mrs. Bagnet were only going in it. To-day was Tuesday and in that case, in three more days she would be on her way to join her children. Thompson, of the Irregulars, was sending his wife home by that mail. How the deuce did Thompson, of the Irregulars, manage to persuade her to go? Good fellow, Thompson, he would shut up the office and go over and have a chat with him. And so Captain Bagnet put on his hat, lit a cheroot, and leaving the office to take care of itself, strolled over with a thoughtful face to have a chat with Thompson, of the Irregulars.

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When Captain Bagnet went home to take his wife out for her usual drive that evening, all traces of the morning's disagreement had vanished from his face. He never once alluded to the matter at issue between them, but chatted away on indifferent subjects, and appeared to have made up his mind to let his wife have her own way with a good grace. As for Mrs. Bagnet, she saw at a glance that Bagnet knew he was beaten, and she was pleased to see that he accepted his defeat in such a good spirit. She did not openly show her triumph, but she rewarded him for his good sense by being in an extra good humour with him. In fact, this mutual complaisance made the whole evening pass more pleasantly with this happy couple than had been the case for a long time, and as Captain Bagnet smoked his last cheroot in the verandah before turning in, he repeated to himself an epigram he had once come across and committed to memory:—

> To a deep scholar, said his wife,
> "Would that I were a book, my life,
> On me then sometimes you would look;
> But I should wish to be the book
> That you would mostly wish to see;
> Then say what volume I should be?"
> "An almanac," said he, "my dear,
> You know we change them every year."

From which it is to be feared that the gallant Captain's views of matrimony were not of that rigid and inflexible nature characteristic of most Indian husbands.

The next day, Wednesday, passed off in the same state of matrimonial calm, and on Thursday morning at breakfast, Captain Bagnet remarked incidentally to his wife: "By the way, my dear, Mrs. Thompson—wife of Thompson of the Irregulars, old friend of mine, you know—goes home by the mail to-morrow. What do you say to go and see her off? A sail in the harbour will be very pleasant these cool evenings."

"Certainly, my dear," replied Mrs. Bagnet; "it will be very enjoyable, and I like Mrs. Thompson so much that I shall be very glad to see her off and say good-bye to her on board."

Mrs. Bagnet was more and more pleased with her husband. So completely had he abandoned all idea of her going home that he was actually willing to take her to see another woman off. Really men are not so bad after all. So it was amiably settled that they were to join the Thompsons at a pleasant little farewell tiffin at the Club, and then to go on board together.

"Yes, dear, this is my cabin," said Mrs. Thompson to Mrs. Bagnet as the ladies were down below just before the P. and O. started on Friday afternoon: "it is very comfortable, you see there are only two berths."

"However can you make up your mind to go home and leave your husband?" asked Mrs Bagnet earnestly, as she sat down on the edge of the berth. "Are you not afraid of his,—of his—?" "Flirting, you mean, I suppose," said the other with a laugh: "not a bit of it. He is to join me at home next year, and I think I can trust him so far."

Mrs. Bagnet groaned. She yearned to tell her poor friend that *no* husbands were to be trusted, but there was no time. She had already been on board some time, and passengers for the shore were departing. However, her husband would come and tell her when it was time to go, and in the mean time she would warn her poor friend of the mistake she was making.

She had hardly, however, begun her harangue when she felt something between a throb and a shake as if the screw were in motion. They were evidently doing something to the engines, and she must go and look for her husband and get him to take her off at once. So she bade a hurried adieu to Mrs. Thompson, and hurried on deck to find alas! alas! that the good ship was under weigh, the shore boats had left, and the faithless Bagnet was nowhere to be seen. Mrs. Bagnet was going home after all.

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A letter was put into her hand by somebody, and on opening it, she found her passage ticket, and a full explanation of what he had done from her husband, whose intense anxiety for her health had forced him to take a step he hoped she would forgive. She would find all her things on board, and the Agent would meet her on arrival. This was the gist of the letter, and when Mrs. Bagnet read it she did not faint or go off into hysterics or anything of that sort. She merely said, "Very well, Captain Bagnet," in a tone that meant a good deal, and went down below. She would have died rather than make a scene on board, and so she unpacked her boxes; and said nothing to any one.

As for Captain Bagnet, he dined at the Club that night with Thompson, of the Irregulars, and they very much annoyed an elderly Colonel at the next table with their hilarity. What amused them so much he had no notion, but he showed them very plainly by his manner that he entirely disapproved of their mirth. And I am sure every right-minded Indian husband will share the old Colonel's disapprobation;—and with better reason, as knowing what those two bad men were laughing at, which the Colonel did not.—Yours, &c.,

SUB.

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of 33, Farringdon-road, London.

BOMBAY CHARITIES.—II.

It is nothing new to say that the Hindoo character is intensely religious. A good deed is done not so much from pure benevolence, as from a sense of religious duty; and the Hindoos justly regard charity as the highest form of religious duty. If a man is rich and has any concern for the welfare of his soul, he must feed the hungry, and clothe the naked; he must sink wells for the thirsty; erect temples in honour of his favourite gods; and provide rich repasts for *sadhoos*—that happy class of human beings who toil not, neither do they spin. Wealthy Hindoos are particularly fond of endowing temples, as may appear from the number of *mundirs*, of various degrees of splendour and squalor that are to be seen principally in Bholeshwar, Pydhoni, and Mumbadevi. With the advancement of education and of western notions of enlightenment, however, the Hindoos have begun to learn that there are many other objects as worthy of the benevolence of the rich as those which have been hitherto held in high favour by the orthodox, and it is to this healthy influence that we can trace the origin of the hospitals, dispensaries and schools which have been founded by some of their wealthy members within the past decade or two. Considering the magnitude of the population and the riches which have been amassed by the mercantile classes of the community, such as Bhattias and Banyas, the number of these institutions is at present very limited. But their existence is sufficient to indicate the growth of a liberal spirit which is evidenced by the wider scope that is now given to their charity.

MR. GOCULDAS TEJPAL.

It is generally supposed that the Bhattias believe much more in the collection of wealth than in its distribution; and yet it is a Bhattia whose name stands pre-eminent among all classes of Hindoos for the extent and variety of his charities—the late Mr. Goculdas Tejpal. His charity fund, whose administration has been entrusted to a committee of representative men of the community, has, by the process of accumulation, now come to close upon twenty lakhs of rupees, and the objects towards which it is applied bear testimony at once to the munificence and the enlightenment of the giver. He has endowed schools for boys and girls in Bombay, and in various parts of his native country, Cutch. He has set apart a large sum of money for the relief of the indigent members of his caste. He has given a lakh-and-a-half for the hospital on the Esplanade which bears his name. He has established at a cost of a lakh of rupees a Sanskrit Vidyalaya, at some distance from Gowalia Tank, in a spacious building, which also contains a boarding school where thirty-five students are at present taught, and housed and fed, free of charge. A sum of Rs. 2,00,000 has been set apart to defray the cost of the maintenance of the boarding-school. He has also established a funeral fund for the cremation of the paupers belonging to his own caste, and also a fund to defray the marriage expenses of such of his caste-fellows as cannot themselves afford to indulge in this luxury. With the Hindoos the holy bond of matrimony is essential to the happiness of men and women in after life, and, therefore, it is considered an act of great piety to unite in couples those who might otherwise run the risk of ending their days in hopeless celibacy. Among the educational institutions endowed by Mr. Goculdas, the best known, perhaps, is the Anglo-Vernacular School at Mumbadevi. The institution has hitherto been maintained by Government. But in accordance with the "new departure" taken by Government in regard to their educational policy, they are shortly going to hand over the control of the school to the committee of the charitable fund. The committee will not only be able to maintain the school from the large amount which is available in their hands, but they also contemplate its conversion into a high school. The committee have done well to husband the resources at their disposal since the death of Mr. Goculdas, and now, it may be hoped, they will allow the funds, which have accumulated largely in their hands, a wider scope of utility.

MR. KESSOWJI JADOWJI.

The name of Kessowji Jadowji, the Bhattia millionaire, is, for various reasons, well-known to the public. He came to Bombay from his native country, when a very young man, with a few rupees tied up in a bundle round his waist; and he died last year at a very advanced age, leaving behind him large and extensive properties, in the shape of ands, houses, chawls and oarts, and several lakhs of rupees in hard cash. Though rolling in riches, and though his only son, a great prodigal, had gone before him, he continued till the end to employ himself in his favourite pursuit of increasing his hoards of wealth, and being a man of extremely frugal habits, his riches increased and multiplied as fast as even his own ruling passion could desire. Being infirm of limb, he used to drive about in a carriage and horse as ancient as himself, and, till within a short time of his death, the withered face and figure of old Kesoo Kaka, as he was called by natives, were to be constantly seen in many a banking house and mercantile firm. After his son had ended his career by dissipation, people wondered how the aged man would dispose of his immense wealth, and on his death it was an agreeable surprise to many to learn from the contents of his will that Kessowji had large benevolent instincts. He has set apart by his will a large sum of money to be devoted to charities, mostly of the approved orthodox type. A sanitarium for Bhattias is to be provided from his charity fund at Walkeshwar, and a building is in course of construction in Girgaum, where a hundred "holy persons" will be daily supplied with a free dinner. A *dharmasa'a* is similarly to be opened at Kothara, in Cutch, where arrangements will be made for feasting twenty-five men daily; and the deceased has further directed that every day about four annas worth of bread should be thrown to dogs and eight annas worth of grain to pigeons at Kothara. Provision is also made for feeding the poor of his caste, and he has generously absolved a Bhattia, against whom he had obtained a decree in the High Court, from the obligation of paying the amount due to him.

SIR MUNGULDAS NUTHOOBHOY, KT., C. S. I.

A gentleman, of whom the Banyas may well be proud is Sir Munguldas Nuthoobhoy. The total amount given away by him in charities has up to this time reached nearly four lakhs of rupees, and he has devoted the money to the best possible use that could be made of it. He has assisted by his purse the progress of education and enlightenment among the natives of this city and he stood forth as an advocate of Hindoo female education and founded a school for girls at a time when it required some moral courage to put enlightened views on the subject in practice. In the year 1875, in commemoration of the marriage of two of his sons—an event which was rendered memorable by the presence of the Prince of Wales, who was then about to start on his grand tour through India—Sir Munguldas set apart a sum of Rs. 25,000 to form the nucleus of a fund for the benefit of indigent *kapole* Banyas, and the fund has since been receiving constant additions to it by contributions made by members of his caste on occasions of joy or sorrow in their family. In memory of his wife Sir Munguldas founded a dispensary at Callian at a cost of Rs. 50,000, handing over to Government a further sum of Rs. 20,000 towards maintaining the establishment. He has provided a sanitarium at Walkeshwar for the benefit of all sections of Gujerati Banyas, and he gave Rs. 3,000 for building a separate ward for helpless Hindoo women in the David Sassoon Infirm Asylum, at Poona. Besides establishing schools for girls, he has been paying stipends to poor students of his caste, and has given an oart, worth a lakh of rupees, for caste purposes; and evidence of his public spirit is to be found even in the hill sanitaria of Bombay, where he has provided seats for the weary.

Our former Governor, Sir Richard Temple, on a public occasion, commended Sir Munguldas for "his breadth of view and liberality of sentiment," and the nature of his benefactions would seem to justify the encomium which has been passed upon him, as well as the honours of the most Exalted Order of the Star of India and an English Knighthood, which have been conferred upon him by Government.

MR. PREMCHAND ROYCHAND.

Mr. Premchand Roychand, the prince of brokers, is also constantly engaged in extensive transactions on his own account. Whenever his successes on the Stock Exchange brought him an influx of wealth, he made some princely endowments, betokening a very enlightened spirit on his part. He gave a sum of two lakhs of rupees for founding the University Library, where the splendid collection of books has lately been brought to some extent within the reach of students, through the exertions of the Under-Graduates' Association, and he gave a like amount for the tower and clock in commemoration of the name of his wife, Rajabai. He also paid Rs. 2,00,000 to the University of Calcutta for establishing a travelling fellowship, and the Scottish Orphanage, at Mahim, is obliged to him for a contribution of Rs. 60,000. Miss Prescott's school owes a sum of half-a-lakh to the generosity of the same gentleman, while the Training College, at Ahmedabad, has received from him a sum of Rs. 80,000. These, along with other charities, reach a magnificent total of about ten lakhs of rupees, and it is most satisfactory to find that all his principal contributions were made in the cause of education.

MR. JUGONNATH SANKARSETT.

The Marathi Hindoos had a very estimable representative in the late Mr. Jagonnath Sankarsett, whose enlightened public spirit was duly recognized by the Government appointing him a Member of the Bombay Legislative Council,—an honour all the more remarkable from the fact of his being the first Hindoo, who was admitted to the Council. He was one of those who assisted in the formation of the Native Education Society, and he contributed pretty large sums of money towards the furtherance of higher education at a time when it had just begun to make its way among natives He presented to the Bombay University a sum of Rs. 40,000 to endow six Sanskrit scholarships in his name; and made a donation of Rs. 25,000 towards the Victoria and Albert Museum when it was thrown open to the public. A charitable dispensary and a school, which commemorate his name, owe their existence to his liberality, and being an advocate of female education he had assisted in the formation of the girls' schools, started under the auspices of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society. His stately presence was a familiar sight at almost all the public meetings that were held in his day, and for the active part he had always taken in the social and political advancement of his countrymen, they publicly voted him a statue, which occupies an honoured place in the Town Hall amidst the group of warriors and statesmen, whose lineaments have been preserved there in marble.

HUMANE INSTINCTS OF THE HINDOOS.

Among other Hindoos who have distinguished themselves by their charities, we must not forget the name of Mr. Vurjeewandas Madhowdas, a Banya merchant, who is held in great esteem by all classes of natives. The Madhow Baugh, where the Hindoos hold their feasts and caste meetings, is the gift of this wealthy family. A similar public hall, called Javer Baugh, has been presented by another Banya merchant, named Candas Narondas, who was once a very rich man, and had set apart a large sum for such objects of charity as, in the eyes of the orthodox, are best calculated to secure the salvation of the soul. There have been many men, besides those mentioned here, of high estate and great riches among the Hindoos. But their names are, for the most part, unknown to fame; because whenever they were charitably inclined, the only thing they could think of was the feasting of Brahmins, and the feeding of cows, dogs and pigeons. The Hindoo trading classes, which are the most affluent, are the most in need of education, and, it may be hoped, that with the infusion in these people of culture and a truly liberal spirit, they will be able to form an intelligent appreciation of the duty they owe to their fellowmen, and to apply a portion of their abundance towards such objects as may best promote the comfort and happiness of the poor. They are endowed in a sufficient degree with the instinct of humanity. Their extreme tenderness, which sometimes borders on the ludicrous, for the life of dumb animals, is a well known feature of their character, and we see a practical proof of that sentiment in Pinjrapole, the asylum for aged and infirm animals of all sorts. The funds of this unique institution are in a most flourishing condition, and they are constantly fed by voluntary contributions from merchants and shopkeepers, some of whom actually set apart a small percentage of their profits for this purpose. Even the most grasping and greedy of Banyas would not grudge to put down occasionally a small amount to the credit of the Pinjrapole account. This love and reverence for animal-life spring from a profound religious sentiment, which only requires development in the right direction to make it comprehensive enough to include human beings.

THE HON. RAYMOND WEST.

On the retirement of the Hon. Mr. Justice West from the bench of the Bombay High Court, the pleaders desired to express their sense of the obligations they were under to him for his unfailing courtesy and his sincere desire to improve their position and prospects, but could not do so as the Court was closed during the vacation After the re-opening of the Court, a meeting of the Pleaders' Association of Western India was held for the purpose of passing a resolution on the subject, and the following resolution was unanimously agreed to:—"That the members of the Pleaders Association of Western India regret that, owing to the appointment of the Hon. Mr. Justice West to a seat in the Executive Council of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay during the last October vacation, they were unable to bid good-bye to the learned Judge as they had wished to do. That during the whole of his career as a Judge of the High Court, Mr. Justice West has, by his unfailing courtesy and his genuine desire to see the position and prospects of the pleaders improved, laid them under great obligation. That his great natural abilities and deep learning and the varied experience he brought to bear on the administration of justice in this presidency deserve warm recognition by members of this Association; and they cannot allow this opportunity to pass without expressing the sense of their indebtedness to him. While they are sorry to take leave of him as a Judge, they console themselves by remembering that, in another exalted sphere, the country will yet have, for some years to come, the benefit of his eminent services." A copy of the above resolution was to be forwarded to the Hon. Mr. West in an elegant casket specially made for the purpose.

MILITARY NEWS.

Major S. K. Mackenzie, R. A., proceeds from Jabbulpore to England to join E-3 R.A., into which he has been promoted.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lockhart, R.A., proceeds from Meerut to England on duty.

Lieutenant Kenny, R.A., has been transferred to 5-1 Lancahire Division, R.A., and has received orders to proceed to Aden.

Major M. J. Barlow, R. A., has been ordered to Allahabad to join A-1, R.A., into which he has been promoted.

On return from leave Captain F. T. N. Spratt and Lieutenant O. M. R. Thackwell, R.E., are posted the former to the Meerut Command, Military Works, and the latter to the Sirhind and Lahore Command, Military Works.

Lieutenant G. H. Bretherton, Corps of Guides has been appointed to the Commissariat Department.

Lieutenant G. C. Beadon, 29th Punjab Infantry has been appointed to the Punjab Commission.

Lieutenant J. M. Carpendale, 8th Bengal Cavalry, is reported to have passed the examination qualifying him for appointment in the Judge Advocate-General's Department.

Colonel W. R Truman, 7th Dragoon Guards, will be placed on half pay, on completing four years service in command of his regiment, on the 19th December 1887.

The following appointments are made:—

1st Bombay Cavalry.—Major F. C. Burton to be Second-in-Command, *vice* Colonel T. B. M. Glascock, retired; and Captains St. J. F. Michell, R. F. Gartside-Tipping and C. H. Hayes, Squadron Commanders, to move up in grade succession.

2nd Punjab Cavalry.—Lieutenant Jones, attached, to be permanent Squadron Officer.

32nd Pioneers.—Captain H. R. W Lumsden, lately employed in the Punjab Police, to officiate as Wing Commander.

38th Bengal Infantry.—Captain G. H. Watson, lately employed in the Assam Commission, to officiate as Wing Commander.

Private George Stephens of the 2nd Dragoon Guards, having been arrested as a deserter by the civil police, has been attached to the E. Yorkshire Regiment at Colaba pending the arrival of an escort to take him back to his depot.

The Deputy Surgeon General of the army commences his annual inspection of military hospitals to-day, commencing with the Colaba Sanitarium. On Monday the hospital and barracks of the native infantry regiments will be gone through commencing with the lines of the 4th Rifles.

POLARITY IN RELIGION.

"A Modern Zoroastrian" is the latest, and most remarkable work of Mr. Samuel Laing, the well known author of "Modern Science and modern Thought." The author will be remembered as being at one time Finance Minister of India. Having with his characteristic love of science, closely watched and pondered over the great scientific discoveries of the present age for half a century, he has come to the conclusion that "of all the religious hypotheses which remain workable in the present state of human knowledge, that seems the best which frankly recognises the existence of the dual law, or law of polarity, as the fundamental condition of the Universe, and personifying the good principle under the name of Ormuzd, and the evil one under the name of Ahriman, looks with earnest, but silent and unspoken reverence on the great Unknown beyond, which may in some way incomprehensible to mortals, reconcile the two opposites and give the final victory to the good."

The opening chapters, and in fact the greater part of the book deals with the principle of polarity as it is found to exist in the various forms of matter, and in plant and animal life. Step by step the reader is made to observe that "the same principle of polarity prevails not only throughout the inorganic or world of matter, but throughout the organic or world of life, and especially throughout its highest manifestations in human life and character, and in the highest products of its evolution, in societies, religions, and philosophies."

"The universe" he writes "consists of atoms which are endowed with polarity, and as diminished temperature allows these atoms to come closer together and form compounds, matter in all its forms is built up by the action of polar forces. The mind and all its qualities are found to be indissolubly connected with matter, but it by no means follows that they are matter or merely qualities of it. We know absolutely nothing of the real essence of the atoms and energies, and it is the same with mind, soul, or self. We feel an instructive certainty of their existence, but of their real essence or existence we know nothing and it is as unscientific to affirm as deny."

"The distinction says our author, "between the conclusions of science and those of religious creeds might be expressed by saying that the former are working hypotheses that never fail, while the latter are working hypotheses that frequently fail. Practically the contest of the present day is between the supernatural or miraculous, and the natural or scientific hypothesis, and a great blow has been struck against the miraculous, theory by the singular want of intelligence displayed in the exercise of miraculous power as commonly recorded. Christian philosophers generally assume the great First Cause to be a personal deity with attributes conformable to human perceptions. To this theory there is the fatal objection that it gives no account of the origin of evil, the existence of which in the world, is as palpable a fact, as the existence of good."

"The only escape from this dilemma is to accept existing facts and admit that polarity is the law of existence, that is a part of the 'original impress,' one of the fundamental conditions under which the evolution of creation from its ultimate elements is necessitated to proceed. This the human mind can understand; beyond it is the great unknown in the presence of which we feel emotions of awe, and 'faintly trust the larger hope,' that duality may somehow ultimately be merged in unity, evil in good, and 'every winter turn to spring.'"

Speaking of morality Mr. Laing admits the existence of free-will as one of the catagories of thought, and concludes by saying that "for all practical purposes we have to assume that 'right is right,' and that the moral instincts however they have been formed, are imperative laws, and that to a great extent we have the power of deciding what to do, and what not to do."

"In Zoroastrianism" he says "The leading idea is monotheism, but the one God has far fewer anthropomorphic attributes, and is relegated much farther back into the vague and infinite than the God of any other monotheistic religion. Ahuramazd, of which the more familiar appellation Ormuzd is an abbreviation, means the All-Knowing Lord. He is said sometimes to dwell in infinite luminous space, and sometimes to be identical with it. He is in fact not unlike the inscrutable First Cause, whom we may regard with awe and reverence, with love and hope, but whom we cannot pretend to define, or understand. But the radical difference between Zoroastrianism and other religons is that it does not conceive of this one God as a creator who might make the universe as he chose, and therefore was directly responsible for all the evil in it, but as a being acting by certain fixed laws one of which was—for reasons totally inscrutable to us—that there could be no good corresponding to evil.

"The great Iranian sage of remote antiquity solved the difficult question of the origin of evil, philosophically, by the supposition of two primeval causes, which though different were united, and produced the world of material things as well as that of spirit. These two principles called 'spento mainyush' the benificent spirit, and 'angro mainyush' or Ahriman the hurtful spirit, are said to be twins united from the beginning. They are present everywhere—in Ahura Mazda the Supreme Duty, as in man. Ahura Mazda the great Unknown First Cause comprehends within himself both principles as a necessary law of resistance, and believers may hope that in Him evil and good will ultimately be reconciled.

"This simple and sublime religion is one to which by whatver name we may call it, the best modern thought is fast approaching. Men of science like Huxley; philosophers, like Herbert Spencer; poets, like Tennyson, might all subscribe to it, and even enlightened Christian Divines like Dr. Temple are not far from it. Among other noble truths it principally teaches us to adore the principle of all righteousness with purity of thought, word and deed, a purity which is marked and preserved by purity of body, and to detest all moral and physicial evil. Admit that Christ is the best personification of the 'spento mainyush' or good principle, and a man may be at the same time a Christian and a Zoroastrian.

"The religion of Zoroaster has however this great advantage in the existing conditions of modern thought, that it is not dragged down by such a dead weight of traditional dogmas and miracles, as still hangs upon the skirts of Christianity.

"The Zoroastrian code of morality is as pure as its theory is perfect. It is the most complete and comprehensive code of morals to be found in any system of religion. It comprises all that is best in the codes of Buddhism, Judaism and Christianity, with a much more ample definition of many vices and virtues, which even in the Christian religion are left to be drawn as inferences, rather than inculcated as precepts."

This is very high praise, and the only exception that Mr. Laing takes is to the special rites of the worship of the Sacred Fire and the disposal of the dead as being unsuited to modern European ociety. He extols Zoroastrianism, for he holds that:—

"True religion consists in the recognition of the all prevailing principle of polarity, in having a feeling of reverence in the presence of the Unknown, and above all a feeling of love and admiration for the good principle in whatever form it is manifested, in the beauties of nature and of art, in moral and physical purity and perfection, and all else that falls within the domain of the Prince of Light, in whose service whether we conceive of him as an abstract principle, or accept some personification of him as a living figure, we enlist as loyal soldiers doing our best to fight in his ranks against the power of evil."

In describing how the religion has actually worked in practice he speaks of the Parsees who profess the faith as being honourably distinguished for probity intelligence, enterprise, public spirit. benevolence, tolerance, philanthrophy and other good qualities by virtue of which they have raised themselves to a prominent position in the Indian Empire. The equality of the sexes being distinctly laid down in the Zoroastrian Scriptures, the Parsees stand in this respect far higher than any other Oriental people and on a level with European civilization.

He sees great advantage in the forms of worship according to the Zoroastrian theory:—

"It connects religion directly with all that is good and beautiful, not only in the higher realms of speculation and of emotion, but in the ordinary affairs of daily life. To feel the truth of what is true, the beauty of what is beautiful is of itself a silent prayer or act of worship to the Spirit of Light."

Noticing the rules as to bodily purification he approvingly observes that:—

"The identification of moral and physical evil which is one of the most essential and pecular tenets of the Zoroastrian creed is fast becoming a leading idea in modern civilization. Our most earnest philanthrophists and zealous workers in the field of sin and misery in crowded cities are coming more and more every day to the conviction that an improvement in the physical condition of life is the first indispensable condition of moral and religious progress."

That he may not be misunderstood he explains himself as follows:—

"When I call myself a modern Zoroastrian, it is not that I wish to teach a new religion or revive an old one, to see Christian churches dedicated to Ormuzd, or the Right Reverend Bishop exchanging the apron and shovel hat for the mitre and flowing robes of the ancient Magi; but simply this—All religions I take to be working hypotheses, and to me Zoroastrianism has approved itself as a good working theory which reconciles more intellectual and moral difficulties and affords a better guide in conduct and practical life than any other. Zoroastrianism gets rid of the antagonism between religion and science for there is no possible discovery of science which is irreconcilable with the fact, that there is a necessary and inevitable polarity of good and evil, and in the back ground a great unknown which may be regarded with those feelings, and aspirations which are inseperable from human nature. And secondly there is the still greater advantage that we can devote ourselves with a whole heart and sincere mind to the worship of the good principle, without paltering with our moral nature by professing to love and adore a Being who is the author of all the evil and misery in the world as well as the good.

"A great deal of what is best in genuine Christianity, seems to me to resolve itself very much into the worship of Jesus as the Ormuzd or personification of the good principle, and determination to try and follow his example, and do his work. In a word, Christianity as has become more reasonable, more charitable, more pure and more elevated, has approximated more and more to Zoroastrianism, and for practical purposes modern Christians are to a great extent—with.

out knowing it—worshippers of Ormuzd, with Christ as their Ormuzd."

In spite of this honest explanation, there is very little doubt that he will be anathematized by a certain section of his nationality, and for these he writes :—

"Only let them remember that there are two sides to every question, and cease to entertain hard and bitter thoughts towards those who follow the truth after a different fashion. Let them delight rather to discover unity in the spirit than differences in the letter, and instead of anathematizing with Athanasins those who dissent by one hair's breadth from the Catholic faith, strive with St. Paul after that charity which "suffereth long and is kind, beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things."

The following sonnet contains the sum of the reflections which he has tried to embody in the book :—

"Hail! Gracious Ormuzd, author of all good,
Spirit of beauty, purity, and light;
Teach me like thee to hate dark deeds of night,
And battle ever with the hellish brood
Of Ahriman, dread prince of evil mood—
Father of lies, uncleanness, envious, spite,
Thefts, murders, sensual sins that shun the light,
Unreason, ugliness, and fancies lewd—
Grant me, bright Ormuzd in thy ranks to stand,
A valiant soldier faithful to the end;
So when I leave this life's familiar strand,
Bound for the Great Unknown, shall I commend
My soul, if soul survive, into thy hand
Fearless of fate, if thou thine aid will lend.

MR. T. ADOLPHUS TROLLOPE'S REMINISCENCES.

THE reminiscences of Mr. Thomas Adolphus Trollope has first been published in two volumes under the title of "What I remember," Mr. Trollope was born in London in 1810, at a time when there was a market for hay in the Haymarket; when Bloomsbury was still a fashionable quarter, and Saffron-hill a region of evil name into which only the most adventurous spirits would dare to penetrate. The present book closes with the year 1865—the end of the writer's first happy life. Since then he has lived a second life, not less happy, and of this we are half promised the records at some future day.

Though dealing substantially with the same facts as his brother Anthony, Mr. Adolphus Trollope gives us a rather more cheerful picture of family life in his father's house and at school than is to be gathered from the author of "Orley Farm." Indeed, his lively descriptions of Winchester and Oxford are among the best parts of the first volume. His father, however, was a very difficult man to get on with. He says :—

AN IRASCIBLE OLD MAN.

"My father was a very especially industrious and laborious man. And I have the authority of more than one very competent judge among his professional contemporaries for believing that he was as learned a Chancery lawyer as was to be found among them. How then was his want of success to be accounted for? One of the competent authorities above alluded to accounted for it thus: 'Your father he said to me many years afterwards, when his troubles and failures had at last ceased to afflict him, 'never came into contact with a blockhead without insisting on irrefutably demonstrating to him that he was such. And the blockhead did not like it! He was a disputatious man; and he was almost invariably—at least on a point of law—right. But the world differed from him in the opinion that being so gave him the right of rolling his antagonist in the dust and executing an intellectual dance of triumph on his prostrate form.' He was very fond of whist, and was, I believe, a good player. But people did not like to play with him. 'Many men,' said an old friend once 'will scold their partners occasionally. But Trollope invariably scolds us all round with the utmost impartiality; and that every deal!'"

AN EXAMINATION FARCE.

The examination for admission to Winchester was at this time an amusing farce.

"Duly instructed as to the part we were to play, we went marvelling up the ancient stone corkscrew stair to the mysterious chamber situated over the 'middle gate,' *i.e.*, the gateway between the outer court and the second quadrangle where the chapel, the hall, and the chambers are. The 'election chamber' always maintained a certain character of mystery to us, because it was never opened or used save on the great occasion of the annual election. In that chamber we found the six solemn electors in their gowns waiting for us; especially the Bishop of Hereford, who was then Warden of Winchester College, an aged man with his peculiar wig and gown, was an object of awe. No Bishop had in those days dreamed as yet of discarding the episcopal wig. And then the examination began as follows:—'Well, boy, can you sing?' 'Yes, sir.' 'Let us hear you.' 'All people that on earth do dwell,' responded the neophyte—duly instructed previously in his part of the proceeding—without attempting in the smallest degree to modify in any way his ordinary speech. 'Very well, boy. That will do!' returned the examiner. The examination was over, and you were a member of William of Wykeham's College, *Sancta Maria de Winton prope Winton.*

ANECDOTES OF DR. WHATELY.

At Oxford young Trollope was entered at Alban Hall, then presided over by Dr Whately, afterwards Archbishop of Dublin. Whately, being a Liberal, was something of an Ishmaelite at Oxford. Nor was his manner conciliatory.

"It was about the time when the then burning question of Parliamentary Reform was exercising the minds of all men. A large party of undergraduates were dining at Whately's table—such invitations were usually given by him in every term—and Mrs. Whately at the head of the long table was asking the young man who sat next her what was the general opinion in the hall upon the Reform question, when Whately, who at the bottom of the table had overheard her, called out, 'Why don't you ask what the bedmakers think?' I have little doubt that the opinion of the bedmakers might have been ascertained with an equal, or perhaps greater, degree of profit. But I cannot think that the Principal showed much 'delicacy of consideration' for the feelings of his guests."

Hardly less cruel, though more witty and better deserved, was the following :—

"It was at the time when one of the great Transatlantic passenger ships had been destroyed by fire with the loss of many lives. One of those saved was a Dublin clergyman of the Low Church school of divinity, who, returning to Dublin, and finding himself the hero of many tea-tables, was wont to moralise down the great event of his life after the fashion of those who will have it, *quand meme*, that the tower of Siloam did fall because of the wickedness of those whom it crushed. And one day, at one of those *levees* of which Miss Whately speaks, he was improving his usual theme, the centre of a knot gathered around him, when the Archbishop strolled up to the group, according to his fashion, and having heard, said: 'Yes, truly, Mr.—, a most remarkable experience! But I think I can cap it' (a favourite phrase of Whately's, who was fond of the amusement of capping verses). 'It is little more than a month ago that I crossed from Holyhead to Kingston, and by God's mercy the vessel never caught fire at all!'"

A JACOBITE DON.

More genial is an anecdote of a Jacobite Don :—

"I remember a dear old man, Dr. Johnson, of Magdalen, who was greatly beloved by his own society, and an universal favourite with all who knew him. He was a high, though not altogether dry, right divine man (*divino* rightly spelled, be it understood, and not with an 'e,' as in *jure de vino*), and used to maintain that the lineal descendants of the last Stuarts were still the rightful sovereigns of England. Sometimes a knot of youngsters would cluster around him with, 'But now, Dr. Johnson, do you really and truly believe that the present Duke of Modena is your lawful Sovereign?' 'Well, boy,' the doctor would say when thus pressed, '*after dinner I do.*'"

AMERICA VISITED.

Between leaving Winchester and going to Oxford Mr. Trollope had paid a visit to America in company with his father. Mrs. Trollope and a brother had gone on before. Father and son took steerage passages, and the young man slept every night on deck. On their return Mrs. Trollope published a book on the domestic life of the Americans, which was successful, and from that time forward she was a constant and prolific writer. In her company, after the death of Mr. Trollope *pere*, the author travelled a good deal in Europe, and lived for the most part in Italy, where he married his first wife. His recollections are chiefly of the people of name and fame whom he encountered in a life which has been rather one of incident than of adventure. They are compiled without any very strict regard to chronological order, and we take some of them.

CHATEAUBRIAND.

Here is a picture of Chateaubriand in 1835 :—

"His every word and movement were characterised by that exquisite courtesy which was the inalienable, and it would seem incommunicable, specialty of the *seigneurs* of the *ancien regime*. And in his case the dignified bearing of the grand seigneur was tempered by a *bonhomie* which produced a manner truly charming. And having said all this, it may seem to argue want of taste or want of sense in myself to own, as truthfulness compels me to do, that I did not altogether like him. I had a good deal of talk with him, and that a youngster of my years and standing was in itself very flattering, and I felt as if I were ungrateful for not liking him. But the truth in one word is, that he appeared to me to be a 'tinkling cymbal.' I don't mean that he was specially insincere as regarded the person he was talking to at the moment. What I do mean is, that the man did not seem to me to have a mind capable of genuine sincerity in the conduct of its operations."

THIERS AND GUIZOT.

And here are Thiers and Guizot at the same period :—

"All my prejudices and all that I knew of the two men disposed me to feel far the higher respect for Guizot. And my opinion still is that I judged rightly, whether in respect to character or intellectual capacity. Not but that I thought and think that Thiers was the brighter and, in the ordinary sense of the term, the cleverer man of the two. There was no brightness about the *premier abord* of Guizot, though doubtless a longer and more intimate acquaintance than was granted to me would have corrected this impression. But Thiers was, from the bow with which he first received you to the latest word you heard from him, all brightness. Of dignity he had nothing at all. If Guizot might have been taken for a schoolmaster, Thiers might have been mistaken for a stockbroker, say, a prosperous, busy, bustling, cheery stockbroker, or any such man of business. And if Guizot gave one the impression of being more English than French, his great rival was unmistakeably and intensely French. I have no recollection of having much enjoyed my interview with M. Guizot. But I was happy during more than one evening spent in Thiers's house in Paris."

WORDSWORTH IN THE LAKE DISTRICT.

An account of a visit to Wordsworth, as one of the lions of the Lake District, will be found interesting :—

"For my part I managed to incur his displeasure while yet on the threshold of his house. We were entering it together, when, observing a very fine bay tree by the door-side, I unfortunately expressed surprise at its luxuriance in such a position. 'Why should you be surprised!' he asked, suddenly turning upon me with much displeasure in his manner. Not a little disconcerted, I hesitatingly answered that I had imagined the bay tree required more and greater warmth of sunshine than it could find there. 'Pooh!' said he, much offended at the slight cast on his beloved locality, 'what has sunshine got to do with it?'

"I had not the readiness to reply, that in truth the world had abundance of testimony that the bay could flourish in those latitudes! But I think, had I done so it might have made my peace—for the remainder of that evening's experiences led me to imagine that the great poet was not insensible to incense from very small and humble worshippers.

"I cannot say that on the whole the impression made on me by the poet on that occasion (always with the notable exception of his recital of his own poetry) was a pleasant one. There was something in the manner in which he almost perfunctorily, as it seemed, uttered his long monologue, that suggested the idea of the performance of a part got up to order, and repeated without much modification as often as lion-hunters, duly authorised for the sport in those localities, might call upon him for it. I dare say the case is analogous to that of the hero and the valet, but such was my impression."

METTERNICH'S OPINION OF NAPOLEON.

At Vienna, about 1842, the writer was on terms of some intimacy with Prince Metternich, who, on one occasion, after narrating some incident in the life of Napoleon, gave his opinion of the man.

"With a graver manner he went on to say that the most unpleasant part of the circumstance connected with dealing with Napoleon arose from the fact that he was not a gentleman in any sense of the word, or anything like one. Of course, the Prince, with his unblemished sixteen quarterings, was not talking of anything connected with Napoleon's birth. And I doubt whether he may have been aware that Napoleon Bonaparte was technically gentle by virtue of his descent from an ancient Tuscan territorial noble race. Metternich, in expressing the opinion quoted, was not thinking of anything of the kind. He was speaking of the moral nature of the man. In these days, after all that has since that time been published on the subject, the expression of Metternich seems almost like the enunciation of an accepted and recognised truism. Nevertheless, even now the judgment on such a point of one who had enjoyed (no, certainly not enjoyed, but we will say undergone) so much personal intercourse with the great conqueror, is worth recording."

LADY BULWER.

On the occasion of a *fete* at Florence, when the company were toiling up a hill for the sake of the view, he says :—

"It fell to my lot to give Lady Bulwer my arm. Before long we were the last and most lagging couple on the path, It was hard work, but I did my best, and flattered myself that my companion, despite the radical moisture which she was copiously losing, was in high good humour, as indeed she seemed to be, when suddenly, without a word of warning, she dashed from the path, threw herself prone among the bushes, and burst into an uncontrollable fit of sobs and weeping. I was horrified with amazement. What had I done, or what left undone? It was long before I could get a word out of her. At last she articulated amidst her sobs, 'It is too hot! It is cruel to bring one here!' Yes, it was too hot; but that was all. Fortunately I was not the cruel bringer. I consoled her to the best of my power, and induced her to wipe her eyes. I dabbled a handkerchief in a neighbouring fountain for her to wash her streaked face, and eventually I got her to the top of the hill, where all the others had long since arrived.

"The incident was entirely characteristic of her. She was furiously angry with all things in heaven above and on the earth below because she was at the moment inconvenienced."

A LETTER OF CHARLES DICKENS'S.

The bulk of the letters printed in the second volume have little more than a passing personal interest, and are hardly detachable from the general narrative. But a note from Charles Dickens on November 10, 1869—a few months before his death—has an interest of its own. He writes :—

"'Walk across the Alps? Lord bless you, I am "going" to take up my alpenstock and cross all the passes. And I am "going" to Italy. I am also "going" up the Nile to the second cataract; and I am "going" to Jerusalem, and to India, and likewise to Australia. My only dimness of perception in this wise is, that I don't know when. If I did but know when, I should be so wonderfully clear about it all! At present I can't see even so much as the Simplon in consequence of certain farewell readings and a certain new book (just begun) interposing their dwarfish shadow. But whenever (if ever) I change "going" into "coming," I shall come to see you.'

So, too, have any opinions of Walter Savage Landor concerning himself or any of his contemporaries. In one letter we read :—

"'What egregious blockheads must those animals have been who discover a resemblance to my style in Latin or other quotations. I have no need of crutches. I can walk forward without anybody's arm; and if I wanted one, I should not take an old one in preference. Not only do I think that quotations are deformities and impediments, but I am apt to believe that my own opinion, at least in those matters of which I venture to treat, is quite as good as any other man's living or dead. If their style is better than my own, it would be bad policy to insert it; if worse, I should be like a tailor who would recommend his abilities by engrafting an old sleeve on a new coat. . . . Southey tells me that he has known his lady more than twenty years, that the disproportion of their ages is rational, and that having only one daughter left, his necessary absences would be irksome to her. Whatever he does, is done wisely and virtuously. As for Rogers, almost an octogenarian, be it on his own head!'"

CARLYLE A VILE WRITER.

And in another :—

"Carlyle is a vigorous thinker, but a vile writer, worse than Bulwer. I breakfasted in company with him at Milman's. Macaulay was there, a clever clown, and Moore, too, whom I had not seen till then. Between those two Scotchmen he appeared like a glow-worm between two thistles. There were several other folks, literary and half literary, Lord Northampton, &c. I forgot Rogers."

GARIBALDI.

In describing Garibaldi Mr. Trollope lets us see that he, too, has been impressed by the charm of the great leader's presence and aspect :—

"The pose of the head, and the general arrangement and colour of the tawny hair (at that time but slightly grizzled) justified the epithet 'leonine' so often applied to him. His beard and moustache were of the same hue, and his skin was probably fair by nature, but it had been tanned by wind and weather. The clear blue eyes were surrounded by a network of fine lines. This had no trace or suggestion of cunning, as is often the case with wrinkles round the setting of the eyes, but was obviously the result of habitual contraction of the muscles in gazing at very distant objects. In short, Garibaldi's eyes, both in this respect and in respect of a certain, steadfast, far-away look in them, were the eyes of a sailor. Seamanship, as is generally known, was his first profession. Another physical peculiarity of his, which I do not remember to have seen noticed in print, was a remarkably beautiful voice. It was fine in quality and of great range; sweet, yet manly, and with a suggestion of stored-up power which harmonised with the man. It seemed to belong, too, to the benevolence, which was the habitual expression of his face when in repose.

"'Jessie [pronounced Jessee] told me I should find you up; but you are not so early as I am!' was his salutation. I said he had *dans le temps* been beforehand with others as well as with me! At which he laughed, not, I thought, ill-pleased. And then we talked—about Italy of course. One subject of his talk I specially remember, because it gave rise to a little discussion, and in a great degree gave me the measure of the man.

"'As for the priests,' said he, 'they ought all to be put to death, without exception and without delay!'

"'Rather a strong measure!' I ventured to say.

"'Not a bit too strong! not a bit!' he rejoined, warmly. 'Do we not put assassins to death? And is not the man who murders your soul worse than the man who only kills your body?'"

BARON HELLENBACH, a fervent believer in Spiritualism, and the author of several books on that subject, died the other day in Venice. He turned his back upon Vienna four years ago, indignant at the treatment which a certain American medium had received at the hands of the Archdukes Rudolph and John. It will be recollected that by a clever contrivance they closed a door by pulling two strings, and thereby caught a very substantial ghost in socks and a grey cassock, covering an evening dress. Baron Hellenbach, a devout believer in the manifestations, was playing soft music on the piano at the time. When the Archduke John published a pamphlet throwing light upon these interesting feats, the Baron wrote an indignant reply and then went to St. Petersburg. There he found sympathetic friends in M. Aksakoff, the Councillor of State, and other ardent disciples of Spiritualism.

A TALE OF ADVENTURE IN INDIA.

HYDER Ali died in 1781. His was a character possessing many of the elements of greatness. His son and successor, Tippoo, was a ferocious and bigoted tyrant who found a pleasure in the infliction and contemplation of human sufferings. He expended much thought and ingenuity in the invention of novel methods for the punishment of those who fell under his displeasure. Amongst other machines "he had a wooden horse of a full size, resembling those adopted for his cavalry, curiously and infernally contrived, in the saddle of which were nine rows of sharp spikes, about three quarters of an inch long. The machine was moved by springs, and as soon as the culprit mounted the horses, by some mechanism, would rear on his hind legs, and then, falling with a jerk on his fore feet, the spikes would enter the rider. . . . But his most common mode of punishment was that of drawing to death by the elephant's feet, the manner of which was as follows:—The poor wretches (for several were drawn at one time) first had their arms tied behind them above the elbows, and then a rope put about the small of their legs, which was fastened to the elephant's foot. This being done, the criminals stood with their backs towards the elephant's posteriors, waiting sometimes an hour for an order for their execution. The distance they stood from the beast was about six yards, and the first step the elephant took would throw the poor unfortunates on their faces; thus they would be dragged over rough and smooth ground till dead, and with no faces left."

AN OUTBURST OF FURY.

Hyder Ali hated the English as the most formidable enemies of his power, but that was all. With his son this hatred was aggravated by his zeal for the Mohammedan faith; and it so happened that about the time of his accession to the throne, a signal act of cruelty on the part of an English force in the field roused him to the fiercest anger. One of his forts had been carried by storm, and the entire civil population, as well as the soldiers fell, victims to the indiscriminating fury of the attacking force. Tippoo, unable to get at the real perpetrators of this act, wreaked his wrath upon the British prisoners actually in his hands. Colonel Baillie and most of his brother officers were put to death, and the luckless sailors of the Hannibal—such, at least, as had lived through the preceding season of trial—were more severly treated than before. "About this period," writes our author, "he seemed more bent on barbarities than at any other time that I was in his country. It was not unfrequently that two or three hundred noses and ears would be exhibited in the public market, but to whom they belonged we could not learn." He also "ordered nine large tiger cages to be made, and placed opposite his treasury. They were soon tenanted each with a large tiger. After the death of Colonel Baillie we were paraded before these ferocious animals. . . . They were designed for the punishment of high crimes and misdemeanours; three of his principal officers—his postmaster, his paymaster-general, and other—were severally thrown to the tigers, and devoured in an instant, all but their heads, for which purpose the tigers were always kept hungry." Scurry and the other young sailors, having been converted into true believers. Tippoo about the time determined to provide them with wives.

MARRIED AT THE WORD OF COMMAND.

The following is Scurry's account of this eccentric freak :—"We were one day informed that each of us, who was of proper age, was to have a wife. For this piece of news we were extremely sorry; but there was no possibility of our preventing their designs. There were at this time a number of young girls who had been driven, with their relations out of the Carnatic when Hyder infested that country. Some of these poor creatures were alloted to us; and one morning we were ordered to fall into rank-and-file when these girls were placed one behind each of us, while we stood gazing at one another, wondering what they were about to do. At last the doorga gave the word, 'To the right about face!' with the addition (in the Moorish language) of 'take what is before you.' This when understood, some did, and some did not; but the refractory were soon obliged to comply. Thus they fed their vanity by making our first in review as ludicrous as possible, each being by this means supplied with a piece of furniture for which, however valuable in general, we had neither want nor ambition. When this ceremony was completed, we were ordered back to our square, and on our return with our young black doxies we had the bazaar, or public market, to pass, where the crowd was so difficult to penetrate as to separate us. This laid the foundation for some serious disputes afterwards, many insisting that the women they had when they arrived at the square were not the same they had at first. This scene was truly comic, for the girls when we understood them, which was many months afterwards, had the same views, that we had, and were frequently engaged with their tongues on this score long before we could understand the cause of their disputes. Our enemies seemed to enjoy this in a manner that would have done honour to a British theatre. Two months passed on, when the priest came to consummate our nuptials; and the conclusion of the ceremony was as curious as the beginning. The bride and her consort were led to an eminence, with flowers round their necks, and seated; after which their thumbs were tied together, when the priest muttered something which we could not comprehend, and we were married. They however, gave us to understand that we were subject to pay eighty rupees to the Kadi, in case we divorced our wives."

HAPPY RESULTS OF THE UNIONS.

These strange marriages appear in most cases to have resulted in happy unions. The poor girls were as lost and forlorn in Mysore as the sailor lads to whom they had been arbitrarily united, and the similarity in their positions would seem to have had the effect of drawing their hearts together. After recounting the cruelties they endured, our author goes on to say:—"Our wives were assiduous and indefatigable in their endeavours, which was no small consolation to us under the most dreary prospects; and such was their affection that I am inclined to think some of them would have braved death in our stead." As for Scurry himself, though resolved to make his escape when an opportunity offered, his anguish at the thought of parting from his Hindoo wife became at times almost insupportable. This is his account of their last interview :—"Late in the evening the order came to prepare for marching. I had then one child, sixteen months old, by one of the most affectionate of women; she was always suspicious I should leave her if opportunity offered. She was certainly right in her conjectures, and my answers were uniformly evasive to her questions on that score. The battalion was under arms, while I was in my hut, looking at her and the child alternately. Her soul was in her eyes; and surely never a women looked at a man with more eagerness and anxiety. I fain would have taken her with me, and the child who was then smiling in my face. I was eager to give them a final embrace, but fearful of the consequences. Oh! my God, what were my sensations then! and even now, after a lapse of more than thirty years! I am still sure a thousand will never obliterate that moment. In the midst of these mutual distractions I was repeatedly called by my Moorish name to come and fall in. At last I resolutely tore myself from her and the child without speaking a word and I never saw them more. Farewell! thou most affectionate creature! and may the God of mercy and peace preserve thee and thy infant!" It must be added that, after accomplishing his escape, he tried hard to recover his wife and child, but never heard of them again. A sailor on board a man-of-war could not institute a very effective search. One of his companions who escaped along with him actually preferred returning to captivity to the abandonment of his wife and her children.

ESCAPE OF THE PRISONERS.

Ten years of captivity had passed away before Scurry, with four of his companions, found the long awaited chance of escape. Of the fifty-two lads who had originally been made prisoners, nine only remained. A few had effected their escape previously, but the great majority had died from hardships, disease, or grief. The five who had escaped bound themselves in a league never to abandon one another. The toils were now closing round Tippoo. A British force under Lord Cornwallis, a Mahratta army, and the troops of the Nizam of Hyderabad were converging by different routes upon Seringapatam. If the fugitives were lucky enough to fall in with either of these forces, or a detachment from them they were safe. If re-captured on the other hand, a cruel death infallibly awaited them. At the time of their escape they formed part of a force which had been dispatched to garrison the fortress of Chitteldroog. The approach of night, together with the bursting of a heavy storm of wind and rain, enabled them to leave the line of march, undiscovered, and to take shelter in the jungle "Here," writes Scurry, "we should have been in an awful dilemma had the winds been variable, as they are in the Western world; but the trade-wind, so called, was very much in our favour; in fact, it was our compass, for, keeping it on our right cheek, we knew we were steering due north, which was our proper course to a place of safety."

DANGERS AND DIFFICULTIES IN THE JUNGLE.

But at every outset an accident occurred which threatened to bring their enterprise to an abrupt and disastrous termination While threading the jungle, one of the party ran a gigantic thorn, about an inch long into his foot, and was at once rendered incapable of making another step. He entreated his comrades to save themselves, and leave him to his fate. This suggestion they rejected with scorn, and one of the party—a Mr. Drake—acting surgeon for the nonce, contrived with time and difficulty to extract the thorn. On, then, they went with lightened hearts, but had not proceeded more than three miles when they came upon an armed party, who had sought the security of the forest in order to cook their food. These were times when each man carried his life in his hands, and the fugitives and food-cookers no sooner caught a glimpse of each other than they fled panic-stricken in different directions—greatly to the relief of Scurry and his friends. All the next day the fugitives lay concealed in the forest. Food they hardly had any; while the rain poured upon them in torrents; and in the intervals between the deluges the sun came out and scorched them dry. About five in the evening they resumed their flight. It was not pleasant walking. At any moment the unewary foot of the traveller might disturb the slumber of some venomous reptile. Tigers, panthers, lions roamed about those unpeopled solitudes. So thick was the undergrowth that at times it was difficult to force their way. Indeed, one of the party, in the dim light of evening, fell into a deep cavity, and it was only with great delay and difficulty that his companions succeeded in extricating him. A tremendous snake, twelve feet long, glided past them, to their exceeding terror.

SAFE AT LAST.

They pushed on, however, over rough and smooth until just as darkness was closing round them, they saw to their great delight a peasant driving three bullocks to a ruined village. The man fled with precipitation when he saw them, and armed as they were to the teeth, with their clothes torn in rags in forcing their way through the forest, dusty, and travel-stained, his alarm was natural enough. However, they overtook him, and learned that only three miles off there was a fort garrisoned by Mahrattas. On reaching the fort they were refused admittance, and found themselves obliged to march all night. The next morning they arrived at the gates of another fort, also garrisoned by Mahrattas, and here they obtained rest and refreshment, and also learned where they would find some of their own countrymen. They slept in the woods all the next night, and on the following day, about twelve o'clock, reached a third fortified post, this time commanded by a Moslem. "This Killahdan (fort commander)," writes Scurry, "was just the man he had been represented to us—open, generous, and facetious." He found them lodgings, and regaled them with the best of food. "He paid us many compliments on our courage in effecting our escape, and closed by shrewdly observing, 'I suppose you will soon lose sight of the Prophet now?' To this we made no reply, not being willing to offend our benefactor. Here we stayed one night, and fed on the best the good Mussulman could procure for us; and as our fears and cares were in a great measure removed, we enjoyed ourselves in a superlative degree." The next day's march brought them to the fortress of Hurrihur, on the Toombudra river, and here their perils and their wanderings came to a close.

AMONG FRIENDS.

"On our approaching the gate, the first object that struck our attention was an English sepoy sentinel; he very properly asked us where we came from, and what we were? and when he received our answers, his heart participated in our pleasures; for numbers of the sepoys taken by Hyder and Tippoo had suffered more cruel treatment than the Europeans, and with this they were well acquainted. He kindly pointed out where the English doctor resided, whose name, he informed us, was Little. We immediately went to his abode, where we found another sepoy sentinel. We asked him if Dr. Little was within. He answered in the affirmative. We requested to see him, and his servant made his appearance at the door. This man was an Englishman, or, which is all one, a Scotchman. His surprise was so great that we could not for a while get any words from him; and no wonder, for he had never seen such a sight before. We were in Tippoo's full uniform—that is, all that was left of it: blue turbans on iron hoops, tiger jackets, with a blanket over our shoulders and tied round our lions, moustaches nearly reaching our ears, two of us sorely wounded by falls, and the whole, in pushing through thickets, completely scarified.

RETURN HOME.

Finding this man to be the doctor's servant, we requested to speak to his master, who soon appeared. His surprise was not less than his servant's. He asked us who we were, where we came from, and several other questions, almost in one breath. We informed him we had been taken in the Hannibal 50 gun-ship, and delivered over to Hyder Ali; and that we had, after a variety of hardships, providentially effected our escape. Here a pathetic scene took place; the good doctor's sensibility was touched, and the tears trickled down his face as fast as they could flow. Recovering from his emotions, he, in broken accents, requested us to walk in, when he kindly desired us to sit down; but some minutes passed before any conversation took place. Here we had many good things provided for us and among these French brandy, of which we drank moderately, thankfully, and cheerfully. The good man partook of our joy, and was very attentive to every thing we said; in fact, he used every effort in his power to make our stay comfortable," Here our extracts from this curious little narrative must end, They give no adequate idea of the vivid picture of a wild barbaric Court, which in his simple unstudied way, the sailor succeeds in conveying. Scurry and his companions got back safely to England. The former did not resume his profession as a sailor. As a civilian, however, he had a prosperous and happy life, dying, finally, at the age of 57, in the city of Exeter.
—*Scotsman.*

MISSIONARY ADMINISTRATION.

THE great missionary societies are evidently about to be put upon their trial, not as to the work they are employed upon, but as to the efficiency of their management and the adequacy of the results they achieve. Few will be found to decry missionary effort. But the question whether, in the management of the societies, there may not exist laxity and leakage—whether better results might not be obtained for the expenditure incurred, or whether equal results might not be obtained at less cost—that is another matter.

Now we happen to have learned on high authority that charges of a sufficiently serious character may be laid at the door of one of the most important of the missionary bodies—the Church Missionary Society. These charges affect (1) the policy of the society, (2) the home administration, (3) the local management of the missions, (4) the home account-keeping and expenditure, (5) the relation between expenditure and results.

Against the policy of the society it is alleged that although constitutionally empowered to send missions to the heathen, it has sent missions to non-heathen countries; and that it has for years maintained missions in places absolutely hopeless of any good result. Against the home administration it is said that the staff is redundant and overpaid, that the accounts are not properly presented, that there is insufficient control, and that an excessive amount is spent in the collection of funds. Against the local management of missions the chief accusation is that the missionaries do not always use wisely the financial discretion necessarily allowed to them: and, moreover, that in some cases they con us: their private with their mission accounts. As to the relation between expenditure and results, it is alleged that large sums are spent with no result whatever; and that in certain instances money has been "muddled away," and has actually been written off as muddled away. Let us see what can be said on these points; which we hope may be examined a little without offence. There is a business side even to mission work and with that alone do we presume to meddle.

More than seven years ago the central secretary of the society stated, in a circular, that its sole object was the preaching of the Gospel to the heathen. By the heathen we understand pagans, idolaters, and the like—not Mahommedans or the members of the Eastern Churches. The Mahommedan believes in our God, but not in our Christ as the Son of God: the Eastern Churches are in some respects nearer to our own than even the Roman Catholic. Yet in India, to which the Church Missionary Society "devotes nearly one-half of its resources, both of men and of means," a fifth of the population is Mahommedan. More then £2750 a year is spent in Egypt. In Palestine there is a mission not only to the Mahommedans, but to the members of the Latin, Greek, Armenian, and Syrian Churches. This costs nearly £10,000 a year. Then there is a Persian mission, meant in the first instance for the Armenians of Julfa; although afterwards these were recognized as "sister-Churches in Christ." This whim has muddled away £1,700 a year for eleven years, with no result save setting the native Christians by the ears.

Under the head "administration," the secretaries and clerks at the home office are set down as receiving £4,573. But we find that, under the head of "collection of funds," they are allowed £7,266 more; and that, beyond this £151 is given to them out of the "special funds:" making a total of £11,990. This does not include the cashier and his clerks, or the warehouse salaries, or the £872 charged for the editorial staff, or any part of the £3,214 set down for travelling expenses; so that the staff of the Church Missionary House would seem to be fairly well paid. Perhaps we may ask why it is considered necessary to divide this branch of the expenditure between two separate accounts. Then there is another heavy item—the cost of collecting the funds. The total amount is £16,773, or about 7 per cent. of the income. Every £100 collected by the society costs £7 to collect, although the great bulk of the work is done voluntarily by thousands of workers thoughout the whole Protestant world. Let us look at the details. Salaries of secretaries etc., as above, account for £7,266; missionaries on deputational work (average number, nine) are down for £1,053—that is, £117 each, with all travelling expenses allowed (£3,214), and with free entertainment provided for them locally wherever they go. Carriage and portage of parcels, £652; February simultaneous meetings, £529; publications given away, £414: these are some details (we do not say that they are all objectionable) which help on the total. All the publications of the society (except the Annual Report, which is put into the "administration account") come under this head of "collection of funds," and it strikes us as remarkable that from the *Gleaner*, circulating 444,435 copies a year, there is a profit of only £146; from the quarterly paper, 96,000 copies, £4 7*s.* 8*d.*; and from the *Record*, 36,000 copies, 5*s.* 3*d.*! Still more curious is it that on the *Intelligencer and Record*, 57,650 copies, there should be a loss of £75; and on the *Juvenile Instructor*, 406,000 copies, a loss of £50. Apparently, as it is the *Instructor* (with the *Token*, of which 751,500 copies are given away at a cost of £444) that especially appeals to the school-children, it pays the society to sell it under cost-price. Altogether we find that the office expenses and cost of collecting funds amount to nearly £30,000—an eighth of the whole sum collected and disbursed. From 13 to 14 per cent. should be added to the cost of each mission for the expenses of home management; and thus a mission which seemingly costs £10 000 really costs £11,400. Then, with regard to the costs of collection, the real sum is probably much larger, as considerable deductions for local expenditure are made previous to remittance. We shall not be far wrong if we put the total under this heading at £30,000, which, added to the office expenses (£11,000), bring us to the figure of £41,000 spent in carrying on the business of the Church Missionary Society in England alone every year.

By means of this expenditure it secures a net revenue available for actual mission work of about £200,000.—*St. James's Gazette.*

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allways all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1887.

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

STOCKS.	Paid Rs.	½ years Divd.	
Agra Pressing Co.	100	......	...
Agricultural Phosphates ...	100	y 10 p.ct.	34
Alipore Coal Co....	100	nil.	120
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 9	......	Nml.
Bally Paper Mills Co.	£10	7 p. ct.	158x
Barnagore Jute Factory ...	£10	y 5 p.ct.	85x
Bengal Coal Co., Ld.	1000	7 p. ct.	1,600
B. Baragunda Copper (preference A shares)	a12-6	......	13½
Do. Deferred B Shares ...	£1	......	7
Bengal Ice Manfg. Co.	100	nil.	67
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	£100	5 p.ct.	1,400
Do. Silk Co., Ld.	100	y 7 p. ct.	50
Do. Telephone Co.	100	$8 p. ct.	50
Bonded Warehouse	445	Rs 11p.sh	270x
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	3½ p. ct.	71x
Budge-Budge J. Mills	80	nil.	85
Burrakur Coal Co.	100	10 p. ct.	150
Calcutta Central Press	100	v. 15 p.ct.	105
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	nil.	57
Do. Steam Co.	100	5 p. ct.	105
Do. Tramways Co. ...	£10	1½ p. ct	100
Camperdown P. Co., Ld. ...	100	5 p.ct.	101
Canal Press Co.	100	nil.	85
Carew & Co., Ld. (Sugar) ...	100	5 p. ct.	100
Cawnpur Cotton Mills Co. ...	100	5 p. ct.	106
Do. Woollen Mills ...	50	5 p.ct.	63
Chitpur Hydraulic P.	100	nil.	52
Crown Brewery Musuri ...	100	y 8 p.ct.	105
Crystal Ice Co., Ld.	100	nil.	85
Darjeeling Himalayan Ry. Co...	100	3 p. ct.	102
Do. & K. Hotel Co. ...	100	......	34
Deoghur Ry. Co., Ld.	100	2½ p. ct.	92
Do. Mining Co., Ld. ...	10	......	½
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	nil.	52
Egerton Woollen Mills Co., Ld...	100	2 p. ct.	95
Empress Ind Cotton Co., Ld. ...	500	4 p. ct.	400
Equitable Coal Co., Ld... ...	250	nil.	170
Fort Gloster Jute Manufacturing.	100	nil.	43
Gobra Tannery Co., Ld... ...	100	nil.	85
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	6 p. ct.	220
Gouripore Co., Ld.	100	8 p. ct.	106
Great Eastern Hotel	100	2½ p. ct.	85
Hooghly Mills Co., Ld.... ...	75	nil.	9d
Howrah Docking Co.	500	Rs.5 p.sh.	115
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	100	4 p. ct.	98
India G. S. N. Co., Ld.	100	6 p. ct.	95
Jheel Pressing Co., Ld.	100	nil.	Lqdn.
Kamerhatty Jute Mills... ...	50	5 p. ct.	119
Kangra V. S. Co., Ld.	100	6 p.ct.	110
Kanknarrah C.	53	nil.	30
Lahore Tramway Co.	100	......	110
Landing & Shipping Co... ...	100	9 p. ct.	59x
Lyell & Co., Ld., Allahabad ...	100	y 19 p. ct.	90
Morrison E. & Co., Naini Tal ...	100	......	60
Muir Mills Co., Cotton	200	7 p. ct.	300
Murree Brewery Co., Ld. ...	100	y 10 p. ct.	150
Naini Tal Brewery Co., Ld. ...	100	y 12 p. ct.	113
Nasmyth's Pat. Press	100	nil.	60
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	6 p. ct.	119
Orissa Coasting S. N.	75	nil.	50d
Planters Stores and Agency Co., Ld.	£10	3 p. ct.	£11
Rajmahal Stone Co.	100	y5½ p. ct.	75
Ramkistopore Press	100	nil.	35
Raneegunge Coal Asn.	100	y5 p. ct.	65
Riverside Press Co.	100	nil.	40
R. Scott Thomson & Co... ...	500	2½ p. ct.	245
Scindia Paper Mills Co... ...	£1	......	Nml.
Do. Vendors Shares... ...	£1	......	Nml.
Seebpore Jute Manfg.	100	nil.	72
Strand Bank Press Co.	100	nil.	51
Tarkessur Railway Co.	100	4 p. ct.	106
Titaghur Paper Mills	100	5 p. ct.	107
Union Jute Co., Ld.	75	10 p. ct.	148
Watson's Patent Press	100	6 p. ct.	82

TEA COMPANIES' SHARES.

(*Yearly*)

Adulpore Terai (Darij.)	100	nil. a	20
Amicable (Assam)	100	...	Lqdn.
Amluckie...	100	5 p. ct. a	52
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	6 p. ct. a	50
Assam Company...	180	10 p. ct. a	530
Baintbarrie Tea Co., Ld. ...	100	nil c	100
Balasun (Darjeeling)	100	5 ad.-int.	70
Bengal (Cachar)...	100	3 p. ct. a	46
Do. contributory	80	3 p. ct. a	36
Bishnath (Assam)	200	4 p. ct. a	100
Do. contributory	100	4 p. ct. a	50
Borelli (Assam)	£10	5 p. ct.	165
Burkholah (Cachar)	100	2 p. ct.	25
Central (Cachar)	200	3 p. ct. a	110
Do. Terai (Darj.)	100	nil. a	24
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	nil. a	28
Cherra (Cachar)	£10	......	50
Chota Nagpore	100	nil. a	16
Chumta Tea Co.	100	2 p. ct. a	15
Cocheela (Cachar)	100	nil. a	19
Cuttecherra (Cachar)	100	nil. a	100
Darg. Tea & Cinchona	100	8 p. ct. a	100
Dehing (Assam)	90	3 p. ct. a	36
Dehra Doon	100	5 p. ct. a	45
Dejoo (Assam)	£10	4½ p. ct.	110
Dessai & Parbutia (Assam) ...	100	2½ p.ct. a	50
Dhunsiri	100	nil. a	95
Doom Dooma, Ordinary ...	£10	6½ p. ct.	136
Do. do. A...	£10	8 p. ct. a	156
Do. do. B	£10	6 p. ct. a	168
Durrung (Assam)	100	3 p. ct. a	43
Eastern Cachar	100	nil. a	20
East India Assam & Cachar ...	100	nil. a	30
Endogram (Cachar)	£10	......	Nml.
Gielle (Darjeeling)	100	5 p. ct.	59
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	10 ad int.	190
Goomtee Tea	100	nil. a	100
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	......	Lqdn.
Grob (Assam)	100	nil. a	20
Gyabaree (Darjeeling)	97½	nil. c	43
Holta (Kangra)	100	5 p.ct. a	63
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	5 ad int.	105
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	3 p. ct. a	37
Hopetown	100	6 p.-ct. c	100
Do. contributory	100	5 p.-ct. c	100
Hotewar (Chota Nagpore) ...	100	... ..	100
Hunwal (Assam)	£10	3 p.-ct a	100
Indian Terai	500	5 ad int.	460
Iringmara (Cachar)	100	13 p. ct. c	100
Jetinga Val (Cachar)	100	7½p. ct. a	63
Jhanzie Tea Assn., Ld.	£5	10 p. ct.	92
Jinglam Darjeeling	100	nil. a	92
Jokai (Assam)	£10	10 p. ct	150
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	nil. a	18
Kamptie Gwallie (Assam) ...	100	nil.	par.
Khobong (Assam) A	100	10 p. ct. a	105
Do. do. B	100	4 p. ct. a	105
Kornafuli (Chittg.)	60	nil. a	45
Kousanie	100	......	Nml.
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	nil. c	12
Kurseong & Darjeeling ...	250	nil. a	80
Do. contributory	200	nil. a	70
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	16 p. ct. a	198
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	2½p. ct. a	33
Leesh River (W. Dooars) ...	£10	4 p. ct. a	par.
Longview (Dar.)	100	3½p. ct. a	40
Loobah	100	10p. ct. a	110
Lower Assam	£7½	nil. c	5
Do. Darjeeling	100	nil. c	Nml.
Luckimpore, Assam	£10	6 p. ct.	60
Majagram (Cachar)	100	nil. a	20
Mesai Tea Co.	100	8 p. ct a	101
Mim Tea Co.	100	5 ad int.	90
Mohurgung Tea Co.	100	2 p. ct. a	25
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	nil. a	15
Do. contributory	90	nil. a	13
Moran, Assam	80	......	30d.
Mothola, Assam	100	14 p. ct.	100
Do. contributory	90	14 p. ct.	90
Munjha (Darjg. Tea)	100	nil. a	50
Mungledye, Assam Tea ...	£10	nil. a	...
New Gola Ghat, Assam ...	£10	......	Lqdn.
New Mutual (Cachar)... ...	100	11p. ct. a	100
North Western Cachar ...	100	2½p. ct.	28
Phœnix of (Cachar)	85	nil. a	30
Pankabaree (Darjg.)	100	6 p. ct. c	52
Pashok (Darjeeling)	100	nil. a	100
Phoolbaree Tea C., Ld. ...	100	2½ p. ct. c	65
Puttareah (Sylhet)	100	nil. c	40
Rajabaree (Assam)	100	5 p. ct. a	40
Ring Tong (Darjg.)	100	nil. a	40
Rungamatee (Cachar)... ...	100	4 p. ct.	25
Runglee Rungliot	100	10 ad int.	115
Sagmootia (Assam)	100	nil. a	Nml
Sapakati Tea Co.	100	7 p. ct. a	110
Second Mutual, Cachar ...	56	3 p. ct. a	4-5d
Second Fallodhi	100	3 p. ct. a	45
Selim Tea Co., Ld.	100	5ad int.	40
Singbulli & Murmah	100	5ad int.	86
Singell (Darjeeling)	100	4 p. ct. a	48
Singlo Tea Co.	100	......	100
Singtom Tea Co., Ld.	100	5ad. int. a	108
Soom (Darjeeling)	100	6 p. ct. a	75
Springside (Darjeeling) ...	100	6 p. ct.	65
Sungoo River (Chittg.)... ...	100	nil. a	16
Teendarrea (Darjg.)	100	2 p. ct. a	30
Teesta Valley (Darjg.)	100	5ad. int.	88
Ting Ling (Darjeeling)... ...	100	8 p. ct. a	104
Tingri Tea Co., Ld.	100	2½ p. ct. a	101
Tukvar (Darjeeling)	200	5ad. int.	146x
Upper Assam	£10	nil. a	15
Washabarie W. Dooars	100	......	...

*d.*at. Ad-interim dividend on crop of 1887.
a—Total dividend on crop of 1886.
c—Total dividend on crop of 1885.
d—Dividend for the year.
b—Buyers.
x—Exclu
n—Nominal.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 1st December, 1887.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·962
Temperature of the Air	77·8
Wet Bulb Termometer	68·7
Dew Point	64·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·640
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)..	0·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	85·1
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	69·8
General Directions of Wind*	NNE, ENE, NE, NW, NNW, NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	309

* From midnight to midnight.

ALL those who appreciate Lily White Teeth Purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flower should use Kemp & CO.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, which is both a perfect, dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash, per bottle Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 3-4.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 p. ct.	790
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	890
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	710
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. H. Corporation	[illegible]	100	[illegible]	17½ do.	£45
National Bank of India	[illegible]	£125	[illegible]	5 pct	118xd

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 54	1,250
Albert Ginning Co.	100	800	800	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	850
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	240
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	250
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	[illegible]	200	200	Rs. 16	110xd
Bombay Cotton Press	101	125	125	Rs. 15	135
Colaba Press Co.	[illegible]	1,880	1,880	Rs. 60	645
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	[illegible]	300	300	12	80
East India Press Co.	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,425
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,275
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	600
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	800	500	Rs. 35	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 15	345
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	25	Rs. 10	22½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 5	75
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	427½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	50	Rs. 60	530
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	97½
Prince of W. Press	600	800	100	Rs. [illegible]	295x
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	50	50	50	Rs. 75	
Sind Press Co.	40	2,000	75	Rs. 7	—
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 12	1,300
Sassoon Press Co.	30	500	500	2	500
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs.	570xd

RAILWAY COMPANIES

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	—	—	£154½
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	—	£100	—	—	£171

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	975
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,030
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,975

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 p ct	190 / 140
Badham Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	150
Bapty Co., Ld.	725		185	nil.	90
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	2-3p	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	11 p.c	495
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	15 p. ct	190
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,280	100	100	Rs. 2	93
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	7 p.c	2,600
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 5	645
Bombay Municipal Bonds	—	—	—	5 p.c.	10½
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	3
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	..	500
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	2,000	100	100	Rs. 10	65
Joyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	41
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	10	10	10 p.c.	R. 1
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		11
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	250	250		190
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	17	Rs. 26	350
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	80xd
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c	80
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	20	5	10 p.c.	11
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p.-	18
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs 1	45
Port Canning Co.	6,000	100	1,000	Rs. 19	335
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c	103
Soundy & Co., Ld	1,000	10	10	9 p.c.	99
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	2	Rs. 2	8½
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 100	1,235
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	200
Western India Fice Mills	600	125	125	nil	75
M. Mody & Co	1,000	200	200	11 p	165

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.	1 308	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	445
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9 315	100	100	Rs. 4	98
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	—	355
Ahmedabad Ginning & M. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	..	—
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	..	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	585
Bellary S. & W. Mill, Ld.	571	500	500	Rs 22½	575
Bombay Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	500	500	Rs. 20	370
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	890
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	150
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	500	500	Rs. 60	10 5
City of Bombay Mfg. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	915
Colaba Land & Mill Co., Ld.	4,000	700	700	Rs 30	750
Connaught Mills Co. Ld.	840	5	500	Rs. 25	615
Coorla S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	630
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,600	5	300		354
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,100
Empress S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,415½	5	50	Rs. 2	665
Framjee Petit S. and Mf'g. Co., Ld.	1,200	1,	1,000	Rs. 30	630
Gordon S. & Mf'g. Co Ld.	9,700	150	190	..	200
Goolam Baba S. & W. Co., Limited	2,000	500	500	..	300
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited		1,000	1,000	..	...
Guzerat S. & W. Co., Limited	420	1,000	1,000	...	845x
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	845
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	572½
Hingunghat Mill Co., Limited.	700	575	500	Rs. 37½	720 / 625
Hyderabad Deccan S. & W. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	785xd
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 8	1405
Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Limited	1,380	500	500	Rs. 25	545
Jamshed Mfg. Co., Limited	1,600	25	25	Rs. 15	220xd
James Greaves Mill Co., Limited	1,320	5	5	Rs. 2	615
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original	600	500	5		120
Increased	1,483	250	2	Rs. 11	
Jubilee Mill Co., Ld.	466	1,000	2	Rs. 55	200a
Jewraj Balloo S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1117½
Khandesh S. & W. Mills Co., Ld	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	820xd
Khattow Makanjee S. & W. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	720
Lukhmidas Khimjee S. & W. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	875
Leopold S. Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld	3,500	100	10	Rs. 5	140
Madras United S. and W. Mills Co., Ld.	500½	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	2,202
Mahaluxmi S. & W. Co., Ld.	65	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	310
Mazagon S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 8	180
Morarjee Goculdas S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,440
Maneckjee Petit Mfg. Co., Limited	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,262½
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg. Co., Limited	1,300	1	100		25
Nawab of Baila S. W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	...	...
New Great Eastern S. & W Co., Ld.	1,500	1,	1,000	Rs. 40	820
National S. & W. Co., of India, Limited.	600	1	1,000	...	485
Narayen Cotton Mills, Limited (in Lqdn)	500	1	1,000	...	200
Oriental S. & W. Co., Limited	5,720	62	625	Rs. 25	552½
People of India S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	1,000	250	250	Rs. 6½	135
Presidency Mills Co., Limited	1,000	1,	..	...	1015
Prince of Wales S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	2,189	125	125	...	72½
Queen S. & W. Co., Limited	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 6	965
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld	611	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	945
Sasson S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	...	1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	...	500
Sholapore S. & W. Co Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,140
Soonderdas S. & W Mill Co., Ld.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	650
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	242	...	257½
Swadeshi Mills Co. Ld.	4,000	500	500	..	485
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	0	1,000	Rs. 20	485
Veramgaum S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	800	500	500	...	..
Western India S & Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,300	1,000	1,000	—	780

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From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880. To J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances ad infinitum of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
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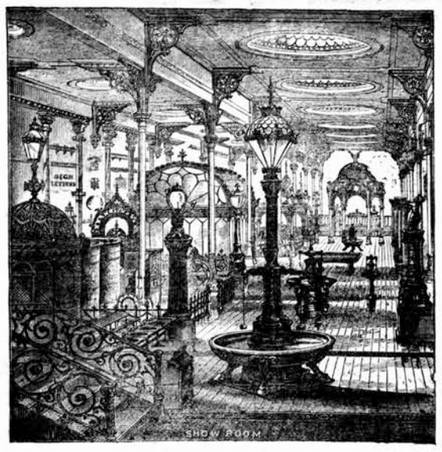
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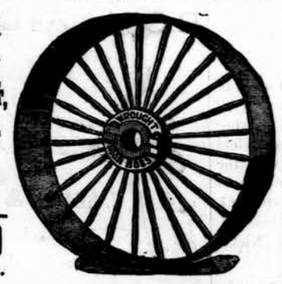
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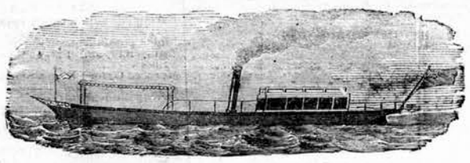
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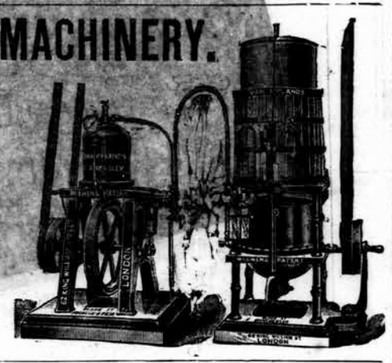
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THE MOST ECONOMICAL and BEST IN THE WORLD.
SAVES 30 per cent. in Materials.
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Occupies half the usual space, specially adapted for exportation.
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ICE MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.
For the Manufacture of Transparent Block Ice or for all Refrigerating Purposes on the Anhydrous Ammonia Absorption System.

ONE POUND IN WEIGHT OF LIQUID AMMONIA WILL ABSTRACT 900 UNITS OF HEAT.
ONE POUND IN WEIGHT OF ETHER WILL ABSTRACT ONLY 163 UNITS OF HEAT.
MADE BY THIS SYSTEM, AMMONIA WILL ABSTRACT NEARLY SIX TIMES AS MUCH HEAT AS ETHER UNDER SIMILAR CONDITIONS.

NO AIR PUMPS! NO VAPOR PUMPS!! NO BRINE PUMPS!!!

A 10 Ton Size BECK-REECE Machine will make 10 lbs. of Ice with an expenditure of One Pound of Coal.
A 20 „ „ „ „ „ 15 lbs. „ „ „ One Pound of Coal.
A 10 Ton Size ETHER Machine makes 5 lbs. „ „ „ One Pound of Coal.
A 20 „ „ „ „ 6 lbs. „ „ „ One Pound of Coal.

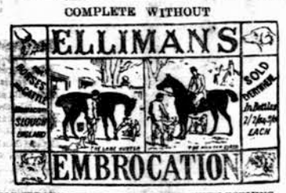
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A 10 „ ETHER „ „ „ 30 „

In selecting a Freezing Machine these advantages undeniably point to the great superiority of Anhydrous Ammonia by the BECK-REECE *Patent System over Ether or other Refrigerants.*

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FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
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"Sirs,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables. I think it very useful. RUTLAND,
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Sold by Chemists, Stores, and Saddlers, Price 2s.



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COD LIVER DRAGEES & WINE
Composed of a concentrated Extract obtained direct from Cod's Livers, and containing all the active medicinal principles existing in them, and in Cod Liver oil.
Tow dragées, or one table spoonful of wine, are equal to one table spoonful of the best Cod Liver oil.
PRICE per bottle of 100 DRAGÉES 2/s
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By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

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WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD,
OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY
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PROVING THIS TO BE
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For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities t cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kind, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
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Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cure Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS
Read the following:—

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"It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to the wonderful effects of your Blood Mixture, which has cured me of a very bad ulcerated foot and ankle. I had four wounds which prevented me following my occupation for four years, during which time I have been in five different infirmaries and under fifteen different doctors. I was at last induced to try your Blood Mixture, and after taking three small bottles I was able to go to work, and by the time I had taken nine or ten bottles I was completely cured. Make whatever use you like of this, for the benefit of other sufferers.—I am, yours respectfully,
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LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
TRADE MARK BLOOD MIXTURE.

A BOON TO THOUSANDS!
HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED
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THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

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Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidney, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.

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Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and restores manhood to the most shattered and debilitated constitution, from whatever cause arising.

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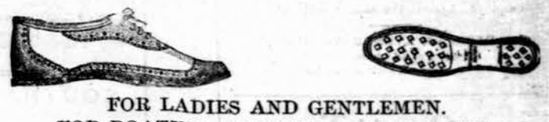
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(BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.)



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FOR BOATING, CRICKET, AND CYCLING.
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"DERMATINE"	Soles are impervious to HEAT, DAMP, and MOISTURE.
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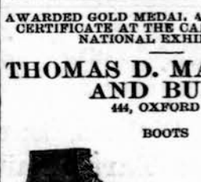
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LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.
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With specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials, and Form.
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Unsurpassed for its strength and delightful fragrance. It is far superior to the numerous compounds sold under the same name.
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Trade Mark—A "White Rose" in a "Guinea Type."

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A DINNER SERVICE in best stone China.
A BREAKFAST and TEA SERVICE in Porcelain.
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(All the above complete for twelve persons.)
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All Packed complete in iron-bound case.

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